THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1932—VOL. XXV, NO. 22

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Hoover Would Halt Decline

Von Schleicher Banishes Bans

Irish React to English Ale

League Gives Up Conciliation

Little Entente Puts 3 in 1

Holland Drains—and Shakes

WASHINGTON is stirred by President Hoover's efforts to get reviewing of the international war debts under way. The President's message to Congress announces his intention of appointing a commission of distinguished men to take up debts, disarmament and economic conference affairs. Force can be given to the work of such a commission only by the approval of President-Elect Roosevelt, and this is requested, at least in the matter of the commission's personnel. The President invites, but does not wait upon, approval by Congress. He explains the urgent reason for making a start on debts consideration at once—Thus world economic currents may be halted in their downward trend, perhaps reversed.

* * *

¶ Chancellor von Schleicher bids for popular as well as political support for the new German régime. Through a presidential decree, many political and personal restrictions introduced by the von Papen Cabinet are canceled. The death penalty and special courts for political crimes are nullified; the right of public assembly and freedom of the press are restored. The people are told they are being given much freedom, but that Germany must conduct its politics in a manner worthy of a cultured nation. If not, more restrictions and more penalties will be swiftly forthcoming. —It is to be good, chants the Chancellor.

* * *

¶ Dublin sees a serious crisis in the tariff war with Britain. The Irish Republican Army demands release of two men convicted of sabotage in connection with English ale imports. President de Valera's newspaper replies that the Government will not tolerate interference with its conduct of the British dispute. The I. R. A. demands dismissal of the judge who sentenced the two men and for the first time shows itself at outs with the Government. The White Army of former President William T. Cosgrave sends guards to give safe escort to a new consignment of English ale. It sounds like the old, old story—Where the brew flows the trouble brews.

* * *

¶ The League Committee of 19 abandons its fruitless attempt to conciliate between Japan and China. China accepted with reservations, but Japan rejected because the offer questioned the present status in Manchukuo. The committee will now offer a definite recommendation under another paragraph of the Covenant. This will propose settlement in the Far East under the Briand-Kellogg pact, Nine Power treaty, Lytton report, and the League Assembly resolution refusing to recognize gains by military force. America and Russia will be invited to sit in. Two years' time may be required—China moans and Japan again laughs up her sleeve.

* * *

¶ The Little Entente prepares to meet a new situation. The Foreign Ministers of Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia hold a hurried conference at Belgrade, establish a permanent secretariat and arrange to meet regularly and to pull together. They see their status affected by the granting of equal arms and other rights to Germany and its allies by the Disarmament Conference and wish to avoid danger on debts, armies and boundary matters. Together the three little nations have 50,000,000 people—In close harmony they feel they can lift a big nation's voice.

* * *

¶ Germany sets new electric railroad speed records with a streamlined train. The run of 180.09 miles between Berlin and Hamburg is covered in 142 minutes, or at 76.09 miles an hour. But the first half of the run is made at 93 miles an hour, and the engineer slows down only to keep a set schedule. The motor train's wind resistance is minimized by metal strips reaching down to the rails and by a torpedo nose, with not even a doorknob projecting. At mid-train are two 410-h. p. Diesel motors. The designers smile at today's records. They intimate that tomorrow travelers will not crawl between towns—They'll zip!

* * *

¶ Holland hears that its recent earthquakes may have been caused by its draining of the Zuyder Zee. Prof. Otto Baschin of the University of Berlin blames the huge dam, 20 miles long, which cuts out the North Sea, believing stoppage of the tides may have caused tectonic changes in the earth's crust. Other natural scientists disagree, contending that the weight of the water shifted is not great enough to cause disturbance. But folks on Marken, in wooden shoes, baggy breeches and umbrella skirts, quite understand—Turning their precious isle into mainland means upsetting the universe, say they.

Hoover Chiefs Draft Policies For Debt and Trade Action

Word Awaited From Roosevelt as to Extent of Coöperation—Much Explanatory Work Necessary Before Reaching Decisions

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—Awaiting definite word from Governor Roosevelt on the extent to which he will coöperate in straightening out the debts tangle, Administration leaders lost no time today in drafting a policy combining the World Economic Conference and the debt problem along the lines sketched in yesterday's presidential message.

While the extent to which President Hoover can establish an impartial, bipartisan, experienced body of American citizens to discuss the debt situation still appears to depend on the final reply from Albany, there is much preparatory work to do in the meantime.

Therefore a broad conference on policy was held this morning in the State Department. Present were Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State; Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Roy D. Chapin, Secretary of Commerce; Mr. Edmund E. Day and Dr. John H. Williams, expert delegates to the preparatory committee for the World Economic Conference; Mr. Herbert Feis, financial expert in the Department of State; Mr. Allen T. Klots, special assistant to the Secretary of State, and Mr. Harvey H. Bundy, Assistant Secretary of State.

The inclusion of Mr. Mills and Mr. Chapin indicates the extent to which trade policy and debts are being knit. Mr. Mills was there to indicate the strictly financial viewpoint, while Mr. Chapin could sketch the trade concessions which the United States might contemplate obtaining in return for debt revision.

Moreover, there was also opportunity to draft policy for the second session of the preparatory committee of the World Economic Conference, scheduled to be held early in January in London, which Mr. Day and Professor Williams are scheduled to attend. If debts are to be discussed on the side, and somewhat integrated with the work of the conference, although not included in its agenda, there will clearly need to be a considerable alteration in preparatory plans. Further, the important possibility of transferring the conference to Washington will need preparation.

While these endeavors are proceeding, there is growing up in Washington a considerable understanding of Governor Roosevelt's

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

LEAGUE GROUP FAILS TO BRING ACCORD IN EAST

Geneva Delays Aid Japan, Driving China to Agreement With Russia

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Dec. 20—The League's Committee of Nineteen today virtually abandoned its fruitless attempt to conciliate between China and Japan under paragraph three of Article 15 of the Covenant, and opened the way for action under paragraph four, which obliges the League to offer definitive recommendations in the dispute.

The committee was still clinging to the possibility of conciliation when it fixed the next meeting for Jan. 16, but deliberations of the past 10 days have given no reason to expect success by this method. The League has made the experiment insisted on by Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, but the Japanese refusal to yield the slightest ground as regards Manchukuo has been the chief obstacle in the way of conciliation.

It now appears probable that the League action under paragraph four will result in a report almost identical with the proposals for conciliation which have been definitely rejected by Japan, but received with reservations by China.

This report will recommend settlement of the Far Eastern question on the basis of the League Covenant, the Briand-Kellogg pact, the Nine Power treaty, the Lytton report and the Assembly resolution of March 11, refusing recognition of the situation brought about in Manchuria by means of military force. The United States and Soviet Russia will be invited to participate in these arrangements. Working out such a settlement may be a long task possibly requiring two years or more. It may involve the holding of another Pacific conference similar to the Washington conference of 1921, when the Nine Power treaty was drawn up.

The last attempt at conciliation, which virtually ended today, has caused further delay, and delay is always favorable to Japan under the circumstances. China, displeased with the constant postponing, has turned toward Russia. The conclusion of a non-aggression pact between these two countries, it is believed, will be a logical sequence to the resumption of diplomatic relations last week. In accepting closer relations with Russia, which does not belong to the League, China has registered its protest against the League's delays.

Breaking the Way for Increased Traffic

Both Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Picture—Showing Effects of Widening and Straightening Cape Cod Canal Near Sagamore Bridge. Lower Picture, Left to Right—COL. RICHARD PARK, District Engineer of the War Department; FRANK S. DAVIS, Manager of Maritime Association, and E. T. MURPHY of the Board of Engineers of the War Department, Examining Plans of Projected Canal Improvements.

Big Expansion Forecast For Cape Cod Canal

Navigation Should Triple After Improvements, Colonel Park Says

Three times as much shipping in the Cape Cod Canal is the picture of what improvements to navigation will procure in the opinion of Col. Richard Park, local district engineer of the War Department. This expansion is expected as soon as the waterway is widened and deepened under a plan approved by the Army engineers and now before Congress.

Colonel Park explained the progress made in improving the canal to a delegation of New England business interests and newspaper men in an all-day trip to the Cape yesterday. He based his estimates of increased traffic on assurances of those who hoped to have the canal made easier to navigate by vessels of deeper draft. The improvements involve an estimated expenditure of $23,500,000.

The speaker made it clear that authorization by Congress was necessary before any improvement could be made except at local points where navigation is hampered. The need of authorization, regardless of whether or not the appropriation is made, was stressed at the meeting. Every little improvement now will increase cargo tonnage, he said, and final improvement is justified by these and past records.

Mr. George L. Graham, traffic manager of the American Woolen Company, one of those who made the trip under the auspices of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, pointed out the importance of improvements in the waterway from the industrial viewpoint. He said that New England industries were dependent on service and rates for moving their products to market and procuring their raw materials. Steamship companies using the canal, he said, have met the situation on the rates and the service would be greatly increased if the waterway was improved.

The volume of traffic using the canal has increased steadily in recent years up to and including 1931, when vessels with gross registered tonnage of 9,810,596 tons passed through the waterway, government records show. The first 11 months of 1932, the gross tonnage had reached 8,646,483 tons and Mr. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said that this was better than for the corresponding 11 months of last year.

Work of dredging and straightening out a section of the navigating channel near the Sagamore Bridge was explained. A huge dredge, said to be the largest and most powerful of its kind in the country, and costing about $1,000,000, is working in the canal on this project. It is the Crest, of New York, owned by the Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company.

This dredge is capable of removing 16,500 cubic yards in 24 hours. It is 168 feet long, 48 feet beam, 14 feet depth and contains 57 motors and generators. It has a complete machine shop and electrical welding plant aboard, generates its own electric energy and carries a crew of 27 men.

The Crest has two 720-horsepower Diesel engines, with three electric generators on each, capable of producing 150 horsepower. Capt. L. E. Bouchard is in command. It began work about Nov. 1 and will terminate the present dredging contract about March 1, it is expected.

FARM PLANS GRAVITATING TO ONE GOAL

Limiting Amount of Crop Rather Than Acreage Finds New Favor

ORGANIZED FARMERS SEE ITS ADVANTAGE

One Scheme Would Register Landowner With License to Sell Just So Much

Searchers for a solution of the agricultural problem in the United States seem at last to be concentrating on one type of plan.

Within a year, the idea of planned domestic farm production has caught hold and has found expression in various proposals under the general heading of "voluntary domestic allotment."

Prof. M. L. Wilson of the University of Montana, Senator John H. Bankhead (D.) of Alabama and Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, have put forth specific plans of this character. The views of President-Elect Roosevelt have been interpreted as favorable. Farmers' organizations are increasingly giving their support. The Jones bill has now placed the plan before Congress for action.

Mr. George R. Townsend, engineer-economist of Winchester, Mass., here explains how a plan advanced by him in The Christian Science Monitor more than a year ago brought out the domestic allotment idea and goes one step further than subsequent plans, toward the same goal.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINCHESTER, Mass., Dec. 20—"Several proposals for farm relief through allotting a just share of production to each farmer have found wide support, but most of the advocates are proposing to allot the number of acres which can be planted, rather than the superior method of allotting the number of bushels or bales which can be put on the market," said Mr. George R. Townsend in an interview at his home here.

"Of all the plans which have come forward since a year ago last July when I first advanced the domestic allotment idea in The Christian Science Monitor, the cotton allotment bill of Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama best carried out the idea," Mr. Townsend said. "This bill calls for an allotment of the number of bales of cotton which can actually be marketed by each farmer, thus adjusting the supply to the demand more closely than acreage allotment could do."

It also should be noted, he said that at present the millers and meat packers are objecting vigorously to the excise tax provision in the voluntary allotment plan as it is now before Congress. They claim that the converter cannot pass the tax on to the consumer, and that the higher price of the commodity would injure the competitive position of that commodity. "Under my plan," he said, "no excise tax is needed, for the price is raised through the natural adjustment of the supply to the demand. Therefore this type of objection disappears, except for those who would keep the farmer in distress because they think that they can make more money through distress prices."

What Might Affect Plan

Mr. Townsend explained that there are various reasons why restricting acres rather than bushels is definitely undesirable. The yield from a given acre depends on many variables which defy prediction. The farmer at will may fertilize heavily or lightly, plant intensively or otherwise, use good equipment or not. There may be good crop weather or damaging droughts and frosts. There is land naturally fertile and that which is not.

"These and other variables might either intensify or nullify attempts at restriction," Mr. Townsend pointed out. "Suppose, for example, that every farmer who had not bothered to use intensive methods in the past was cut down by the allotment plan to three-fourths as many acres. He logically would try to cultivate intensively and produce as much wheat as before on less acreage. If enough farmers are in a position to do this, the entire restriction project is endangered."

The farmer, he explained, knows the peculiarities of his own land and equipment. If told that only so many bushels of his wheat will be accepted on the market, he will go about producing that wheat in the most economical manner.

"If he wishes to produce three years' quota in two, and let the land lie fallow or be used for other crops in the third, he may do so under my plan. He may adapt the facilities of his farm to the production of the allowed quantity, in whatever way he thinks best."

Describing the essentials of his original proposal, Mr. Townsend said:

"The national demands for the major crops can be estimated and apportioned among the states and counties and individual farmers on the basis of a five-year average. This much has been worked into the Bankhead and domestic allotment plans since the time when I first put this plan forward. My proposal would have the allotments made in terms of bushels and bales rather than by acres. This is not done by

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

CUT DEMANDED OF $450,000,000 IN VETERAN COSTS

Economy Group Speaker Says $1 of Every $2 Revenue Goes to Soldiers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—Opening its drive in Congress for an annual slash of $450,000,000 in payments to veterans, the National Economy League pointed out in testimony today that $1 out of every $2 now collected in federal revenue is going to the veterans' administration.

Scenes of unusual turbulency marked the presentation of the Economy League's testimony by Mr. William M. Bullitt, former solicitor-general, and one of the group of men who formed the first Plattsburg Citizens' Training Camp in 1915. Constant clashes occurred as Senator Arthur R. Robinson (R.), of Indiana, spokesman for the veterans' lobby in the Senate, heckled the witness. The special joint committee listened to Mr. Robinson for fully as many minutes in the hour and a half hearing as it did to Mr. Bullitt.

Mr. Robinson directed his attack particularly against Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, retired, head of the Radio Corporation, who are leaders in the Economy League. The one is receiving a $4500 a year pension while the other gets $6000 a year army retirement pay, he declared, and he asked why, in the light of such compensation, they seek to cut down payments to other veterans. Neither Admiral Byrd nor General Harbord was present, and presentation of the league's case was given to Mr. Bullitt, who is not a member.

"The league insists," Mr. Bullitt said, "that the Government's expenses must be cut $450,000,000 a year in the veterans' administration alone, first, by eliminating $109,000,000 paid to Spanish War veterans who have never suffered any injury or disability from the war, and second, by eliminating $340,000,000 paid on account of World War veterans—and all without doing the slightest injustice to any veteran or to his dependents where the veteran died or suffered any injury or disability as a result of his war service."

Along with his testimony, Mr. Bullitt presented a 40-page summary of the National Economy League's proposals, containing 22 specific recommendations for immediate legislative action. One of these demanded publication of an alleged official study of veterans' relief made in 1930-31, printed at government expense in 1931, which, nevertheless, it has declared, cannot now be obtained by the public.

BEER BATTLE STARTS FINAL HOUSE DEBATE

Wets Hope to Win Hoover Favor by $1,000,000,000 Revenue Bait

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 — The deciding battle in the wet campaign for liquor legislation at the present session of Congress opened today when the House took up the Collier bill for 4 per cent beer.

Its passage by the lower chamber was accepted as a foregone conclusion, but its ultimate fate was anybody's guess, with both sides confident that preliminary maneuverings and carefully planned strategy made ultimate victory certain.

The differences between House and Senate rules and President Hoover's known desire to secure additional tax legislation and a balanced budget before his term of office expires were controlling elements behind the scenes as the debate began, which is expected to end in a vote Wednesday night before Congress adjourns for the Christmas recess on Thursday.

Wets were understood to have planned insertion of numerous additional revenue features, including a general sales tax and extension of the one-year federal gasoline tax in the Senate, where flexible rules permit any amendment to a revenue measure which adds to the federal income.

Drys Hope to Make Changes

Before it leaves the House, drys hope to make changes so distasteful to Senate wets that they will refuse to accept the measure. Amendments they plan to offer would reduce the percentage to the original 2.75 by weight and would prohibit its sale except in restaurants or for private home consumption.

In its preliminary House stages the measure has been carefully limited to the one item of beer. This has been done to prevent its being loaded down with absurd revenue amendments which would make its ultimate defeat certain. Under House rules a bill providing for one tax is not a general revenue measure and other taxes cannot be added.

But in the Senate it will be open for all revenue amendments, which the House will not be privileged to reconsider when it returns. It will simply have to accept or reject the entire bill, and it is assumed the desire for beer legislation will out-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Chicago Hears 34 Per Cent Cut In Taxes Coming

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 20—Good news for both local taxpayers and unpaid public employees, to the extent that taxpayers may anticipate a 34 per cent reduction in taxes for 1933 as compared to 1930 and that public employees will have another payday before Christmas, was announced yesterday by the Citizens' Committee on Public Expenditures.

As a climax to negotiations between the Citizens' Committee, public officials and representatives of the big local banks, Mr. Fred W. Sargent, railroad president, who heads the committee, announced that in exchange for promises that the taxing bodies would limit their levies to a new low level the banks had agreed to advance about $5,000 000 for pay checks. As a result, Mr. Sargent said, the 42,000 employees of the schools, the city, the county and the Sanitary District would get two weeks' pay, just as soon as the checks could be made out and the tax warrants signed. The money is to be advanced by the banks through the purchase of 1931 and 1932 tax warrants.

The Citizens' Committee said, however, that no more help can be expected from the banks after this.

REICH RESTORES PRESS FREEDOM UNDER PROVISOS

Action of New Chancellor Seeks to Conciliate Party Groups

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Dec. 20—Through a decree for maintenance of domestic freedom in Germany, President von Hindenburg today canceled a number of political and personal restrictions which were introduced in recent months by the previous von Papen Cabinet.

Action was taken at the request of Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, the new Chancellor, and is officially explained as due to the reduction of political unrest which necessitated the former measures. It was made clear, however, that if Germany fails to conduct its politics in a manner "worthy of a cultured nation," new and sharper restrictions will be imposed. Cancellation of the von Papen restrictions is considered another of General von Schleicher's conciliatory moves by which he is seeking to win popular as well as political support for the new Cabinet.

The action restores the right of public assembly and removes restrictions on the press by which newspapers were forced to print the government's statements and could be banned for such things as criticising the Chancellor. Numerous newspapers felt the heavy hand of these restrictions during the von Papen régime. Newspapers, however, still may be punished for treasonable statements.

The special political courts instituted following the midsummer political riots are suspended as well as the capital penalties for political disorders and terrorist acts.

The decree formally suspends the "defense of the Republic" Act which was passed following the Rathenau assassination in 1922. This statute would have expired at the end of this year. The decree, however, incorporates some provisions of the old statute providing for defense of the person of the President and severely punishing crimes against the Republican flag or the Reichswehr. Some of the old law's special provisions, such as protection of the person of government ministers, are not included under the new decree.

HOOVER STUDIES MOVE TO CHECK FLOW OF ARMS

Embargo Power Sought for President Aimed at Chaco Dispute

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—A special message to Congress asking authority for President Hoover to declare an embargo on arms shipments to any country where a threat to peace is deemed to exist now awaits final approval before being sent.

The embargo is aimed directly at the hostilities which are raging in the Gran Chaco area between Bolivia and Paraguay, and is intended to strengthen the work of the neutrals committee which has been laboring toward peace in sessions in the State Department for upward of a year.

But the authority requested would serve also to cut off American provision of weapons of war to any nation involved in hostilities, and would materially strengthen the peace armor of the Executive. The President already has authority, granted in 1922, to stop arms shipments to countries involved in internal strife. The present extension, however, broadens his field of activity until the power would become one of the greatest ever held in international negotiation by an American executive.

Involved in the immediate dispute is a considerable "sacrifice" on the American part, for it is said that the bulk of arms which have been pouring into Bolivia and Paraguay since hostilities—and peace efforts—started, have come from Europe. Nevertheless, the United States has sent its share, and in an attempt to check the supply of this fatal fuel the presidential message has been drafted.

The new provision was evolved in the State Department, and President Hoover has only studied it in a

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THINGS PRESENT

Our dusky friend Anastasia is back with us today on the Editorial page. We believe you will agree with her about the location of Christmas.

Debts, as you will note in the first editorial, are more than dollars.

If you have a child who is about ready to begin taking music lessons, do not fail to read "Making Piano Practice Interesting" on the Educational page.

Wagner's publisher wanted a deposit of 50 francs before publishing the "Two Grenadiers." Wagner did not have the money. What he did about it is told in "Wagner Turns Journalist" on the Home Forum page.

If you enjoy birds about your home, read "Winter Berries for Winter Birds" on the Home Building and Gardens page.

"Guess-O-Jig of the Week (No. 3)" appears on the Daily Features page. After fitting the pieces together, you still have to identify the subject.

AND THINGS TO COME

Wednesday brings the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," the weekly Aviation column, and another adventure with the world's most distinguished squirrel, Roger P. Scroggins.

'Floating Straws' in 'Stream of Space' Show Universe Is Doubling Its Girth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Eng. — The deduction that the universe is doubling its dimensions every 1,000,000,000 years is indicated in astronomical researches, according to Sir James Jeans in his recent Henry Sedgwick Memorial Lecture here.

Sir James was discussing the galactic nebulæ—the mists of stars within the Milky Way. These nebulæ are clouds of luminous atoms lighted up by the stars, of which the earth is one, embedded in them. The faintest nebula which could be observed photographically in the 100-inch telescope at Mount Wilson, California, were so distant that their light took 140,000,000 years to reach the earth.

These nebulæ, said Sir James, are the "straws floating in the stream of space and showing how its currents are flowing." Study has shown that the Milky Way system is rotating round a center like a cartwheel round its hub. The hub is so distant that its brightest stars can not be seen with the unaided eye. Their light probably takes about 40,000 years to reach the earth. The diameter of the wheel is not accurately known, but it is something like 200,000 light-years (6,307,000,000,000 miles).

Einstein's theory of relativity pictures space, not as filled with something called ether, but as possessing a texture or feature of its own. It is this property which causes planets and comets to move in curved orbits round the sun, the tennis ball to curve towards the earth, and the electron to twist about in an electric or magnetic field.

The curvature of the earth's surface made it impossible to draw a perfect square on its surface. It is not practicable to construct a square of a million million miles in space to see if its sides are equal or unequal, but it is practicable to see whether space is really expanding by using the nebulæ as "straws." If space is curved as Einstein thought, it must also be expanding, so that the nebulæ ought to be receding from one another and from the earth with speeds proportional to their distances. But it has been found that approaching nebulæ were mostly in one half of the sky and the receding ones in the other.

Various deductions, concluded Sir James, show that the evolutionary age of the earth is of the order of millions of millions of years. But the observed speeds of recession of the nebulæ are so great that, if real, the universe must be doubling its dimensions about every 1,000,000,000 years.

Stream-Lined Train Averages 76 M.P.H.

HAMBURG, Germany, Dec. 20 (AP) —A new stream-lined combination Diesel motor and electric train has set a new speed record of 142 minutes running time for the 180.09 miles between here and Berlin. The average speed of 76.09 miles an hour is said to be a world's record for motor trains.

Over the first half of the run the train was clocked at 93 miles an hour but the engineer slowed down to make the planned 142-minute schedule. This cuts 37 minutes off the previous running time.

The utmost efficiency is embodied in the new train. Not even the door knobs project from the body, so that wind resistance is minimized. A wide strip of metal completely encircles the train at the bottom, extending well below the axles and forming a windshield for the wheels. The front is rounded off like a torpedo and the motor room, with two 410-horsepower Diesel motors driving electric generators, is in the middle of the train.

Corn Sent Europe By Gulf Waterway

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 20—Representing the first use of the Lakes-to-Gulf waterway route to provide all-water transportation of grain from the cornfields of Illinois to Europe, a shipment of 60,000 bushels of yellow corn reached New Orleans last week and was loaded on a seagoing vessel, according to the Farmers' National Grain Corporation.

Leaving Havana, Ill., about 75 miles down the waterway from Chicago, the corn started directly on its way by barge several weeks ago. At New Orleans it was loaded on the United States Shipping Board steamer Eglantine for shipment to Liverpool and Manchester, Eng.

Although additional consignments bound for Europe are booked by the Farmers' National Grain Corporation to leave New Orleans soon, no more grain will be shipped down the Illinois waterway this winter, it is said.

TAI-YUENFU PLACED UNDER MARTIAL LAW

PEIPING, China, Dec. 20 (AP) — Fearing radical elements in the city planned an uprising, the military authorities at Tai-Yuenfu, in the Province of Shansi, yesterday declared martial law.

This action followed a clash between troops and a crowd of 500 citizens, during which two women and ten students were injured. The students were demonstrating in a campaign for the removal of an unpopular head of their college.

DRYS BEGIN NEW MOVE TO ENLIST NATION'S YOUTH

Citizens' Legion, Once Called Saracens, to Undertake Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 20—Adopting the new name of Citizens' Legion, the national temperance organization originally known as The Saracens, has announced plans for an extensive campaign, beginning next week, to unite the youth of the United States against alcohol.

As announced here Dec. 19 by Mr. Arthur M. Barnhart, national director, the Citizens' Legion, in cooperation with the Foundation for Narcotics Research and Information, Inc., of New York, has letters prepared to be sent to more than 50,000 young people throughout the country, or other persons in a position to gain the attention of young people.

Accompanying the letter a series of new pamphlets on the evils of alcohol will be sent to each prospective member. These have been prepared by Mr. Robert E. Corradini, secretary of the Narcotics Foundation, which is cooperating in the youth work being undertaken by the Citizens' Legion.

This group which was originally known as The Saracens, had its beginning in Chicago last year and sprung into prominence through its work during the political conventions here. Organization in other communities was then undertaken and now it is hoped to build up a strong national movement.

The name Saracens, Mr. Barnhart announced, will still be used for the local branches here, where special effort has been made to use these organizations as an instrumentality for uniting young society people against alcohol.

BROOKLINE ENDS CAUCUS SYSTEM

The Brookline citizens' caucus at a meeting in the town hall last night voted to abandon the caucus system. The abolishment of their own organization, which has been in operation 40 years is in line with stricter economy in local government.

The act overrides the judgment of such town leaders as Judge Daniel A. Rollins, chairman of the board of selectmen; Mr. Fred B. Richardson, town clerk; Mr. Frederick A. Leavitt, county commissioner, and State Representative Arthur P. Crosby. Citizens voted last month to abolish the caucus system. Official action of the caucus itself was necessary to end the institution.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street at West—Boston

Imagine!

Chemises, Slips, Panties

in

Satin with Lovely Laces

They look so exquisite with the shimmer of their satin . . their creamy or tinted or coffee colored laces . . their slender, moulded lines . . that you simply cannot believe that they are only $2! Their daintiness . . their expensive look make them stunning gifts!

$2

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Pleasant View

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Critics to Confer With School Board

Civic and commercial organizations which have been demanding substantial reductions in school and other city budgets have been invited by the Boston School Committee to attend a public conference on Dec. 28 and present specific recommendations as to cuts in the school budget which would not harm the system.

The invitation was a letter sent by Mr. William Arthur Reilly, chairman, sent to the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Municipal Research Bureau, the Massachusetts Tax Association and the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange after a conference with Mayor James M Curley. The letter specified that the conference would be limited to one speaker from each of the four organizations and would not be a debate. Mr. Reilly said the letter is an answer to demands of Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, that the budget be cut by $5,000,000.

Mr. Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of Boston schools, in a speech following the radio address by Mr. Wadsworth, said that the 252 per cent increase in attendance in the last 20 years largely accounts for the increase in school costs and "little saving can be made by cutting out this or that subject unless the advocates of economy wish to cut off from our rolls a number of these children."

Nothing Stirred To Disturb 'Copey'

Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse, as Dr. Charles T. Copeland, Boylston Professor of Art and Rhetoric, emeritus, gave his twenty-first annual reading to Harvard freshmen last night. Thus another class is added to the long list of those who love and revere "Copey."

The usual orders were in force. Not a sound must be made by anyone from the time of his entrance until his departure. There must be no noisy clapping, no squeaking of chairs, no unnecessary movements and above all no coughing. "A good memory," said "Copey," "is of the utmost importance in human life, and attention is the mother of memory." By his special orders not one more than 250 freshmen were admitted to the traditional ceremony.

At exactly the appointed time "Copey" appeared. The doors were locked, the reading lamp adjusted, his table straightened on the platform an inch or so to one side, and, after preliminary remarks, the master of ceremonies thrilled his listeners with Kipling's "The 'Eathen" followed by "The Truce of the Bear" and Dooley's parody on the latter. In addition to the other traditional selections "Copey" paid compliments to two of his former pupils by reading from the works of Robert Benchley and David Moffat.

Brewery Interests Are Up to Old Tricks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

THE brewing industry has persuaded the House Ways and Means Committee to consider a beer containing 3.2 per cent alcohol—by weight.

Sometimes in discussing this question the words "by weight" are used. Often they are not.

There is considerable difference between "by weight" and "by volume," because alcohol is lighter than water.

By noting the desired content "by weight" the actual "by volume" content is indicated, but not stated. The content of alcohol in beer generally has been quoted "by volume." By omitting to state that the content is "by weight" it usually is understood to be "by volume," because of this custom.

Reference to 2.75 per cent beer makes it sound of lower content, but actually in common parlance the content is 3.5. The 3.2 per cent beer now proposed is as strong as 4 per cent beer "by volume." In other words, this would represent the average pre-prohibition beer.

STUDENTS OF ITALIAN AT B. U. PRESENT PLAY

An Italian language comedy, "Chi Non Prova Non Crede," by Tibaldo Checchi, was presented at the North Bennet Industrial School for the Mothers' Club yesterday by students in second year Italian at the Boston University college of liberal arts under the direction of Prof. George E. Washburn, assistant professor of Romance languages.

Plans are being made for performance of other plays in Italian at the school. This play marked the first performed in Italian by the students outside the university. The Mothers' Club is composed of 300 mothers whose recreation is confined principally to the club activities.

EASTERN STEAMSHIPS NAME GENERAL AGENT

The Eastern Steamship Lines yesterday announced the appointment of Mr. John Kilpatrick as general agent for their various lines at Boston. Mr. Kilpatrick has been general agent of the corporation at Richmond, Va. Mr. L. H. Wakefield, an official of the lines at Boston, was chosen as his assistant. They will assume their new duties on Jan. 16, it was reported.

Establishment of a general agency was made necessary by the rapidly growing importance of the Eastern Steamship Lines traffic in Boston, it was announced. And it will result in improved service for those who ship and receive freight via the various ships of the line, it was declared.

Prohibition Party Seeks to Enlarge Political Powers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—A new bid for the dry political leadership of the nation is to be made immediately by the Prohibition Party.

Saying dry voters had been "misled by their own leaders" in the recent campaign, Mr. Edward E. Blake of Chicago, new national chairman of the party, announced last night that his organization was prepared to be "a genuine factor in future state and national elections."

Mr. Blake succeeds Mr. D. Leigh Colvin of New York, national chairman of the party since 1926. On the basis of a four-year program, mapped at a meeting of the national committee here, the party will effect a complete rebuilding and reorganization in every state and political subdivision, Mr. Blake said.

Even this far before the political campaign for 1936 elections, the committee is casting about for a suitable ticket to support national prohibition.

SCOTTI TO SING FAREWELL ROLE

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—Mr. Antonio Scotti, dean of the singers at the Metropolitan Opera Company, announced last night that on Jan. 30 he will make his final appearance on the same stage where he made his local début 33 years ago.

For his farewell Mr. Scotti will sing his favorite rôle, the sinister Chim-Fen, the opium den proprietor in Franco Leoni's "L'Oracolo." Then he will go back to his native Naples, where the people have never heard him sing.

BEER BATTLE STARTS FINAL HOUSE DEBATE

(Continued from Page 1)

weigh the manufacturers' excise items which are expected to be added.

These additional revenue items will also provide the bait with which wets hope to tempt President Hoover. If they offer him beer in the form of a general tax bill sufficient to raise about $1,000,000,000 in revenue, they believe it will overcome his scruples on the nullification implied in 4 per cent beer.

Catering to President

A consideration which might induce the President to follow this line is the understanding which will be reached in the House Ways and Means Committee to bring out more revenue legislation at this session of Congress. As such legislation must originate with it, it means that the beer bill is the only vehicle which can be used for extending the special manufacturers' excise levies passed at the last session for a one-year period only.

Unless such a course is taken the special nuisance taxes in the present tax bill will expire on June 30, 1933 and the Treasury will have to fall back on the provisions of the former act, which has proven inadequate under existing economic conditions.

Despite these considerations drys are determined that beer shall not be legalized as a result of the action of the present Congress. They maintain that beer of the strength provided in the Collier bill—3.2 per cent by weight, or 4 per cent by volume—would be nullification and should not even be considered by Congress as long as the Eighteenth Amendment remains the fundamental prohibition law of the nation.

Have Some Wet Support

In this they are supported by a considerable number of legislators who favor repeal of the amendment, but who are unwilling to be a party to nullification.

Dry strategy contemplates amendments to reduce the strength of beer in the bill from 3.2 to 2.75 as originally provided; to increase the tax from $5 a barrel to $7.50; to limit legal ingredients to domestic produce; to increase license fees and to prevent the return of the saloon by prohibiting sale of beer except in bottled form, and then only to restaurants and for home consumption.

If they fail in securing beer, wets still have recourse to elimination of appropriations for prohibition enforcement in their drive for some action at the present session. But they have so loudly proclaimed their certainty of securing beer before March 4 that failure on this score would be a serious blow to their prestige and morale.

It would be interpreted as indicating real weakness in the alleged popular tide for prohibition repeal and might well provide the beginning for a swing of the prohibition pendulum back in the dry direction.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Longy School of Music: Lecture on music by Mr. Yves Chardon, 7; monthly open house concert by faculty members, 8, 44 Church Street, Cambridge. Open to public.

Boston Chapter, National Institute of Credit: Dinner meeting, talk, "Some Legal Phases of Credit Granting," by Mr. Robert A. E. Cook, Burdett College, Stuart Street, 6.

Business and Professional Women's Republican Club: Meeting, speaking and musical programs, Hotel Bradford, 6:45.

Harvard University: Christmas carol concert, Harvard Memorial Church, Cambridge, 8:15. Open to public.

Boston Art Club: Dinner meeting, talk on his 5000-mile nonstop flight to Instabul, Turkey, by Mr. Russell Boardman, 150 Newbury Street, 6:30.

Manuscript Club of Boston: Meeting, Mr. Joe Mitchell Chapple, speaker, Hotel Westminster, 8.

Women's Auxiliary to Canadian Club of Boston: Meeting, illustrated lecture, "Around the World in Motion Pictures," by Mr. Wilfred L. Husband, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 8.

Shawmut Bank Club: Supper dance, Hotel Statler, 6:45.

Music

Women's Republican Club—The Apollo Club, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Dartmouth Women's Club: Meeting, speaking program and Christmas carol singing, 46 Beacon Street, 2.

Horticultural Hall: Annual Farm and Garden sale, 9:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

Buick, Oldsmobile and Pontiac Sales Company: Meetings, 9 to 5, luncheon, 12:30, Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Modern paintings, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Lowell Institute: Final lecture in series on "The Economic Problems of Socialism and of a Planned Democracy," by Dr. Edward S. Mason; "Is Planning Compatible With Free Enterprise?" Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5. Open to public.

Boston Council of Social Agencies: Luncheon meeting, talk, "The Work of the Bureau of Crime Prevention in New York City," by Miss Henrietta Additon, 2 Joy Street, 12:30.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, address on "The Spirit of Christmas," by the Rev. Dr. J. Whitcomb Brougher, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Children's Museum of Boston: Meetings of Clipping and Orchestra Clubs, 3 and 4, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

B. U. Sargent School of Physical Education: Christmas pageant, "The Shepherd Who Stayed Behind," school gymnasium, Cambridge, 10.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays, 9 to 4. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: German and Netherlands Engravings of the 15th century; Etchings by Whistler; Prints by D. Y. Cameron and Hollar, also paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith.

Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Examples of early American sailor "Scrimshaw" art. Through Dec. 31.

Grace Horne Gallery, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Oils and water colors by John Whorf.

Vose Gallery, 559 Boylston Street—Water color portrait sketches by Mrs. Nathaniel Franklin Emmons. Through Dec. 31.

Anthony Thieme's Studio, 603 Boylston Street—Small paintings and etchings by Mr. Thieme. Through Dec. 24.

Doll & Richards, 158 Newbury Street—Water colors and etchings of game birds, by Roland Green of England. Also similar studies in water colors of New England song birds by Charles Emile Hell. Etching and dry points by Sears Gallagher. Also decorative arts of the old Mediterranean area. Through Dec. 24.

130 Boylston Street—Water colors by R. Clipston Sturgis. Through Dec. 24.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Landscape paintings by Mrs. Hugo Munsterberg. Illustrations for Emerson's Essays, by Ronda Rheal. Through month of December. Also group show by member of the New England Society of Contemporary Art. Through Jan. 12.

Scherpee Studio, 605 Boylston Street—General print show.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Colored reproductions of paintings by Cezanne, Van Gogh and others. Through Dec. 31.

Copley Society, 250 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings and dyed hangings by Laura Lee.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Etchings and lithographs from the private collection of Mr. Lee M. Friedman.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart Street—Oils and water colors by Kathleen Guthrie. Through Dec. 31.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; warmer Wednesday; moderate southwest or west winds; minimum temperature tonight near 28.

Maine: Fair and slightly colder in north portion tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy, slowly rising temperature in southwest portion.

Other New England States: Partly cloudy tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy, slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west winds over north portion and fresh northwest and west over south portion; partly overcast weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	38	38	Montreal	26	28
Bismarck	22	32	Nantucket	30	38
Boston	30	32	New Orleans	40	58
Buffalo	30	36	New York	32	36
Calgary	14	30	Norfolk, Va.	36	44
Charleston	40	46	North Platte	12	34
Chicago	32	32	Philadelphia	30	34
Cincinnati	30	36	Phoenix, Ariz.	44	62
Denver	34	54	Pittsburgh	18	30
Eastport, Me.	20	28	Portland, Me.	18	30
Hatteras	42	48	Raleigh	32	42
Honolulu, T. H.		80	St. Louis	32	38
7 p.m. Dec. 18	76		St. Paul	22	34
Helena, Mont.	34	40	Salt Lake City	32	38
Huron, S. D.	20	28	San Francisco	44	56
Jacksonville	48	50	Santa Fe, N. M.	26	36
Kansas City	28	34	Seattle	42	48
Key West	68	78	Tampa	50	84
Los Angeles	48	62	Washington	32	34
Memphis	28	38	Wichita, Kan.	28	38
Miami, Fla.	62	78	Williston, N. D.	28	34

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 20. B—Maximum Dec. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 4:18 p. m., Wednesday 4:53 a. m. Height of tides 8.8 feet, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:48 p. m.

More Passengers Use Port of Boston

More passengers arrived and departed from the port of Boston in November than was the case in the same month a year ago and the same holds true for the total figures for the 11 months of this year, it was announced today by Mr. Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Boston Port Authority.

During November, 1624 passengers arrived at Boston from overseas, Canadian and West Indies ports, which is 189 more than in November last year or a gain of 13 per cent, said Mr. Parkhurst. Departures gained 9.6 per cent, from 947 in November, 1931, to 1038 in November of this year. For the 11 months ending Nov. 30, arrivals numbered 46,315, which is 4217 or 10 per cent more than in the same period a year ago.

Departures totaled 24,999, which is 3177 or 48.6 per cent more than sailed from Boston in the same period in 1931. This makes a grand total of traffic in and out of Boston for 11 months, of 71,314 which is 21 per cent or 12,394 more passengers than used this port in the 11 months of 1931, when the figure was 58,920.

POTATO PRODUCTION SHOWS DECREASE

America's 1932 potato crop totals 356,589,000 bushels, compared with the 1931 crop of 375,310,000 bushels and 333,936,000 bushels in 1930, according to figures released yesterday by the New England crop reporting service of the United States Department of Agriculture. The crop in New England totals 47,270,000 bushels, compared with 58,190,000 bushels in 1931.

In the northeastern states and Canada only 29,802 acres of seed potatoes passed final inspection, compared with 45,141 acres last year and 36,024 acres the year before. All varieties of seed potatoes showed a decrease in production, 7,065,000 bushels being the crop this year, while last year 11,295,000 bushels were produced.

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SEABURY ASKS REMOVAL FOR CITY OFFICERS

Second Report on Civic Affairs Preliminary to Final Review

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—The strongest indictment of Tammany rule in New York City ever put on the official records is before citizens here today in the form of a 400-page intermediate report by Judge Samuel Seabury, chief counsel of the Joint Legislative Committee, which assails the sponsors of the James J. Walker mayoralty and calls for the wholesale removal of city officials on the grounds of incompetency and dereliction of duty.

This is Judge Seabury's second summation of the findings of the committee and is preliminary to his final review of evidence, which will be confined to suggestions for constructive changes in city government.

Analysis of testimony relating to the removal hearing of Mayor Walker before Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt constitutes the bulk of this second chapter in the most searching biography of Tammany overlordship ever written. The precipitate resignation of Mr. Walker, which terminated the hearing before Judge Seabury was able to present a final summation of the testimony, determined the inquiry counsel to set forth the whole matter in this report, and thus do away once and for all with the charge by Mayor Walker and his friends that the Walker resignation was a result of "inference and innuendo."

The report puts straight up to the Legislature the responsibility for effecting governmental betterments here and leaves no doubt that Judge Seabury will be in the forefront of those who will urge on the 1933 session of the lawmakers action in behalf of charter reforms.

In the process of wiping the city clean of Tammany, Judge Seabury calls for the immediate removal of Mr. Henry Bruckner, borough president of the Bronx; Mr. William J. Flynn, Bronx commissioner of public works, and Mr. Joseph P. McKay, commissioner of weights and measures.

Study to Be Made Of Earth's Ceiling

Further aerological expeditions up near the earth's ceiling for the purpose of gaining more weather forecasting data and a greater knowledge of insect life and the distribution of pollen, will be undertaken by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as the result of a liberal financial grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, according to Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the institute.

A specially equipped airplane will be used to carry on the daily observation of weather conditions from the ground to a height of approximately four miles above New England. In flights already undertaken by the division of meteorology, daily records of temperature, barometric pressure and humidity, as well as observations on fog, haze, ice formation and clouds have been obtained.

Studies now in progress include observations of cloud formations and the motion of air currents in the strata of turbulence encountered for several thousand feet above the earth's surface. Study of these conditions is expected to give meteorologists a better understanding of the vertical structure of the atmosphere which may be visualized as existing in layers of various characteristics for miles above the earth.

Rails Stand Firm On Pay Reduction

CHICAGO, Dec. 20 (AP)—The adamantine stand of the railroads was maintained yesterday as their wage conference with union labor leaders started its second week.

For the third time, the executives refused a proposal of the employees that the present arrangement, involving annual deduction of $200,000,000 from pay checks, be extended for another year after it expired Jan. 31.

For the third time, the roads said the reduction was inadequate, that it would tie their hands for a long period during which their financial conditions might grow worse, and that their own offer of a six-month extension was "as far as we are warranted or justified in going."

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FRENCH PRESS DUBIOUS ABOUT HOOVER POLICY

Small Sums Toward Debt Installment Sent to American Embassy

PARIS, Dec. 20 (AP)—Paris newspapers were dubious today of President Hoover's proposal to set up machinery for an international discussion of war debts, disarmament and the economic situation.

Copious extracts from his special message to Congress were published prominently.

The widely read independent newspaper Excelsior said:

"There is some confusion in this vast plan, but one thing is certain; namely, that the American Delegation to this committee or conference will have no power to conclude anything. Premier Paul-Boncour must, then, consider whether he will temporize, awaiting this general debate, or embark upon the multiple and complex negotiations to which there is no possible issue before next March."

Ere Nouvelle said the Hoover message "flatters the debtors who paid, but lays down the principle that any reduction of the debt involves compensation."

The Nationalist Echo de Paris called the message "academic."

The Hoover message was coupled with Senator William E. Borah's proposal for a world conference on armaments, money and war debts by the Socialist party organ, Populaire.

Letters from Frenchmen expressing regret because of the Chamber of Deputies' deferment of the Dec. 15 debt payment to the United States and inclosing contributions of 40 or 50 cents each were being received at the American Embassy, it was learned today. The Ambassador, Mr. Walter E. Edge, was returning each contribution with a note of thanks and appreciation.

More than two dozen contributions from various parts of France thus far have been received.

Russia Places Special Tax On Milk and Butter

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (AP)—Mr. Joseph W. Stalin, head of the Communist Party and Mr. V. M. Molotoff, head of the Council of People's Commissars, issued a new decree last night, assessing the Government's 1933 collections of milk and butter from the peasantry in the form of a special tax and placing them on the same basis as the present meat collections.

The order does not specify whether the collections next year will be greater or smaller than in 1932, but it assigns definite quotas both for individual and collective peasants, ranging from 50 to 680 liters (53 to 613 quarts) of milk a cow a year, depending on the locality and the resources of the respective farms, with individuals furnishing more proportionately and collective members on dairy farms least.

The state dairy farms, operated exclusively by the Government, were assessed a year's quota of 30,700 tons of butter, compared with a 1932 total of 22,800.

The decree fixed a flat price of 15 kopecks a liter to be paid to the peasantry for deliveries of milk to the Government, which compares with 5 rubles a liter now charged in the private market. Using the nominal valuation of 51.5 cents for the ruble, the price of 15 kopecks a liter is the equivalent of 7.7 cents a quart, and the price of 5 rubles a liter is about $2.44 a quart.

1500 MINERS STRIKE

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 20 (AP)—Five Nova Scotia collieries were tied up today by strikes in which 1500 miners were participating, the Department of Mines announced today.

As We Find Them

CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOOVER CHIEFS DRAFT POLICY ON WAR DEBTS

(Continued from Page 1)

position. The only possibility for cooperation between him and President Hoover is seen to be if the negotiations before March 4 are purely exploratory and in preparation for decisions to come.

Party Viewpoints Differ

Many of Governor Roosevelt's views on the problem differ so essentially from those of the present Administration that it seems to be impossible and unfair to commit him before his day of authority arrives. For example Governor Roosevelt has announced that tariff reductions and negotiations play an important part in Democratic policy on debts; yet Republican policy is to keep tariffs high. This subject would thus have to be left open until after March 4. The President-Elect also differs sharply on the sort of trade concessions the United States should obtain from debtors. And his views on disarmament are marked by preference for a less rigid policy, with less talk of formulas like President Hoover's one-third reduction, and more practical and "fluid" negotiation.

It is seen, therefore, that if President Hoover's new agency can be drafted so as to stick to general and nonpermittal lines in its talks with debtor powers there is some chance for Roosevelian approval. If, however, commitments are expected, it appears to be rejected in advance.

With this situation, an attempt is being made in Washington to interpret President Hoover's suggestions as leading to the same "fluid" conclusion which Governor Roosevelt prefers. It, as is indicated from Albany, the President-Elect would rather a single individual represented the American Government in confidential talks like those Mr. Norman H. Davis has been having, there is no outstanding reason why President Hoover should not fall in with his preferences.

Road to Recovery Open

The important thing, it is seen, is to avoid a stultifying delay of two months or more and to assure European powers that the road to recovery by means of a mass attack on debts, arms, trade and money problems is open and waiting.

But there is an indispensable minimum of support from the President-Elect without which such action would seem futile, since without support the debts agency would presumably collapse automatically on March 4, and European countries would hardly deem it worth while to send delegations for brief and inconclusive sessions.

Therefore, attention now concentrates upon the judgment which will come from Albany after Governor Roosevelt has carefully weighed the proposition before him. It is emphasized here that the President-Elect is merely being asked to look sympathetically upon the personnel whom President Hoover must choose, for the method is intended to approximate the one suggested by Governor Roosevelt himself. Of course, any degree of coöperation would be welcomed, but the minimum is a favorable word on personnel.

From the Administration point of view, the President's message yesterday, with its determination to go ahead in the formation of an executive agency to discuss debts irrespective of the Congressional attitude, is an attempt to prevent disastrous time-wasting.

An interregnum in American politics happens to coincide with a very critical period in world affairs, and President Hoover wishes to do what would normally take place if no interregnum existed. He is seeking to save the country from difficulties and delays, and to prepare the new Administration for new problems which it must inevitably face and which will be much more difficult if left untouched for two months.

In its broadest purport, however, the President's initiative is an attempt to stabilize the world situation by assuring Europe that something is eventually going to be done. Were the present Administration to turn a completely deaf ear to all the pleas that have come steadily for the past six weeks and continually refer to the futility of action before March 4, the results on world confidence, incipient recovery, and general international relations are easy to imagine.

Much Preparation Needed

Indeed it is fully possible that the proposed new commission will not really get into its stride until Governor Roosevelt is inaugurated. There is much preparation still to do; personnel must be selected on both sides of the Atlantic; the delegates must prepare themselves for their responsible and strenuous duties; agenda plans mus be made; the groups must cross the Atlantic; and the thousand and one other tasks which delay international pourparlers must be finished.

But unless these preparations are begun now, and their very beginning is hoped to reassure world opinion and instill confidence—then the entire venture must be delayed for more than two months, with the resultant retarding of business.

President Hoover is attempting to interpret faithfully the advice given him by Governor Roosevelt at their White House talk. He has followed this advice literally in ignoring Congress and taking action into his own hands. But after consultation with Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, the President feels that ordinary diplomatic channels, which were also stressed by Governor Roosevelt, are now inadequate.

Talks with delegates of the caliber of Mr. Stanley Baldwin cannot be done by lay diplomats, with no aspirations to financial authority, it is considered in the State Department. Instead, men of the standing of Mr. Owen D. Young, Mr. Melvin A. Traylor, Mr. S. Parker Gilbert, and George L. Harrison, are required, it is believed. That Mr. Roosevelt should object to the appointment of some of his own strong supporters to such posts seems unthinkable to administration officials.

SALEM TRUST GIVES DIVIDEND

Payment of an additional dividend of 10 per cent by the closed Salem Trust Company to savings department depositors has been approved by the State Supreme Court, Mr. Henry H. Pierce, in charge of liquidation of closed banks in the State, announced today. This will make a total payment to date of 25 per cent, totaling over $300,000, to this class of depositors.

NEEDY WIDOW MADE CITIZEN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 20 (AP)—Because the director of public aid is relieved by law from giving aid to non-citizens, Federal Judge Ira Lloyd Letts yesterday granted citizenship to Mrs. Giovanna Martinelli, widow and mother of five children, though she can neither read nor write English.

BRITISH PRESS JOINS IN PRAISE OF HOOVER MOVE

But What Will Congress Do About Debt Review, Asks Economist

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP)—Great Britain looked to its Government today to prepare immediately for a review of the debt settlement with the United States as proposed by President Hoover.

The President's message to Congress announcing his decision to carry out this plan was praised by newspapers of different political faiths. But the nation already was prepared for it by Acting Premier Stanley Baldwin's announcement in the House of Commons yesterday that the United States had agreed to a joint examination of the entire debt question.

The Daily Telegraph, which supports the dominant Conservative Party, expressed astonishment at what it describes as Mr. Hoover's "change of mind." It said the message showed he was being "completely cured of the delusion that his country is able to stand on its own feet economically."

The Herald, Labor Party organ, said "the essential point . . . is Hoover's insistence that the debts problem has entered the world situation. . . . We enter a new phase. . . . Here at last is the basis on which Britain at least can begin a discussion with real hope for a fruitful result."

The News Chronicle, Liberal, believed it was a mistake that defaulting nations were apparently excluded by President Hoover from discussions of the debts. "No settlement which is not a world settlement can be readily effective."

Other views stressed satisfaction with the fact that Great Britain had paid up and thus was entitled, under President Hoover's terms, to talk over the debts.

Some observers in the economic field, however, found little that was new in the message. Mr. Aylmer Vallance, one of the chief editors of the Economist, said "The message redefines Mr. Hoover's known attitude about the debts and world economy. But what do you imagine Congress will do? That's the fundamental question.

"There also are two weaknesses. The first is the apparent disinclination to negotiate with France in view of France's present refusal to pay the December installment. Sooner or later, of course, France must be dealt with.

"The second is the repetition of the proposal that some commercial advantage be made part of the bargain for scaling down the debts. That seems quite impractical. We already are buying five times more from the United States than we sell. This particular line of approach is not very hopeful."

ITALY'S FISCAL DEFICIT SET AT $150,000,000

ROME, Dec. 20 (AP)—Italy's budget deficit for the fiscal year 1933-34 will be 2,900,000,000 lire, approximately $150,000,000, it was announced yesterday.

The council of ministers approved the budget totals of $1,030,000,000 expenditures and $880,000,000 receipts. The expenditures are $28,000,000 more than in the present budget, because a deficit of $34,000,000 in the state railroads increased the burden of interest on the public debt and the development of public works.

HOOVER STUDIES MOVE TO CHECK FLOW OF ARMS

(Continued from Page 1)

general way. Therefore it is not yet certain that he will eventually decide upon asking the requisite authority.

But an embargo upon weapons always has been strongly advocated by President Hoover, although he has even gone so far as to urge an embargo upon all shipments to belligerent countries.

The present action is considered an important stage in its bearing upon the Chaco dispute. Peace efforts have been long protracted; in the past week both the United States Government and the League of Nations sought to stir the neutrals committee to action and a forceful joint note to the hostile powers was sent.

Now dynamite in the shape of an embargo is added to the diplomatic protest. Similar action is hoped from European powers, and with their supply of munitions cut off, it is expected that Bolivia and Paraguay will see reason more quickly.

But the authority now contemplated by President Hoover would also extend to other troubled areas in the world, and the serviceability of such authority in such disputes and that in Manchuria is well recognized. There is, however, no question of its immediate application in the Far East or any other area.

Bolivia Thanks Chile For Mediation Offer

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Foreign Office received yesterday Bolivia's reply to last week's note regarding the cessation of hostilities between Bolivia and Paraguay in the Gran Chaco. The latest note thanks Chile for its offer to help conciliate the dispute.

Meanwhile, the newspaper Imparcial claims that 500 tons more of munitions for Bolivia have arrived at Antofagasta and charges that shipments of munitions continue across Chilean territory. This, the paper declares, is incompatible with the Bolivian Government's peace moves.

Peace Effort Ends

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Dec. 20 (AP)—An official source said today that Paraguay's retirement from the conference of neutrals at Washington in connection with the dispute with Bolivia is complete and absolute. Therefore, it was said, the efforts of the neutrals to conciliate the dispute are ended, for they cannot be continued without Paraguay's coöperation.

COOK COUNTY BONDS

CHICAGO, Dec. 20—Cook County commissioners are asking bids on all or part of authorized issue of $17,000,000 5 per cent relief bonds, to mature serially from 1938 to 1952, until 11 a. m. Dec. 20.

HOOVER'S DEBT MESSAGE DRAWS VARIED VIEWS

Disposition to Keep Hands Off Seen in Comment of Legislators

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—Conflict of views distinguished immediate congressional response to President Hoover's debt commission plan, but on the whole it received more favorable comment than any previous Administration message in the crisis.

The attitude seemed, on the whole, to be negative, with a willingness, if not eagerness, to let Mr. Hoover go ahead on his own responsibility but with little prospect that Congress would share the burden.

Beyond this general characterization, the individual comments of Senators and Representatives shaded off into warm praise of the Hoover plan on one side and sharp criticism on the other.

Version of "Iolanthe"

One commentator pithily observed that Mr. Hoover had asked Congress to do nothing about the debts, and it would do it. To which might be added a slightly changed version of the reference to the House of Lords in "Iolanthe" to apply to Congress, "That it did nothing in par-tich-u-lar and did it very lamely."

Democratic leaders generally either refused to comment on the proposal to bring President-Elect Roosevelt into the picture, or thought that he should not assume responsibility for setting up machinery which he could not administer. This was the view of Senators Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, and James F. Byrnes (D.) of South Carolina, who otherwise gave general approval to the plan.

Borah Urges Action

Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho gave the longest initial comment on the proposal, appearing to approve Mr. Hoover's plan as an initial step, but recommending that other vexed questions like armaments, currency, reparations and trade should all be considered with it. In private conversation Mr. Borah goes further than in public statements in urging quick international coöperation to remedy matters.

One aspect of the situation is the way it is dramatizing the need of ending the lame duck session and abolishing the present interregnum between administrations, which leaves the Administration practically impotent.

More sentiment than previously was heard for giving war debts a reëxamination. However, Democratic leaders like Speaker John N. Garner and Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas were apparently waiting to take their cue from the President-Elect.

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PONZI MAKES NEW HIGH RUN

Pockets 73 Successive Balls in World's Professional Billiard Tournament

WORLD'S PROFESSIONAL POCKET BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

Player	Won	Lost	HR	BO	TP
E. R. Greenleaf	6	0	67	9	700
Erwin Rudolph	5	1	58	9	661
Pasquale Natalie	5	2	67	12	688
James Caras	6	2	63	11	611
Andrew Ponzi	5	3	73	4	664
Bennie Allen	5	4	70	7	653
Frank Taberski	3	5	54	9	690
George Kelly	3	6	71	18	641
J. F. Mills	2	7	41	17	604
Walter Franklin	0	9	63	..	570

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—Two more players in the world pocket-billiard championship tourney at the Capitol Academy completed their matches yesterday, and each came through successfully. First, James F. Mills, of San Jose, Calif., defeated George Kelly, of Philadelphia, runnerup last year, 125 to 81, in 17 innings, and then Bennie Allen, of Kansas City, scored a brilliant victory over another former champion, Frank Taberski, in the third shortest game of the tourney, seven innings, and in the process made the third highest run of the tourney, 70. The score was 125 to 56. This puts Allen in sixth place, while Mills, making his first appearance in the East in this tourney, is now in ninth position, with a possibility of tying for eighth.

Then Andrew Ponzi pushed Pasquale Natalie back into fourth place in another of his brilliant performances in the evening, and increased his high run record, as well as that for the tourney, to 73 in the process. Natalie got only two points to 125 for the winner, and the game went 14 innings.

Both players resorted to safety play at the start, so that not a single ball fell for the first five innings. But with the score at minus 2 for each, Ponzi got an opening, and won the frame. Then he went back to safety play until he broke again in the ninth inning, slipping after scoring 3, and allowed Natalie to get his first ball. But the position was hard and Natalie in turn took to safety play, until Ponzi broke loose once more in the twelfth inning, and made his run. Natalie got only 6, however, and after another short safety session, Ponzi ended the struggle with an unfinished run of 37. The score:

Andrew Ponzi—0 0x 0x 0s 0s 14s 0x 0s 3 0 73 2s 37—125. Innings—14. High run—73.

Pasquale Natalie—0x 0x 0 0s 0 0s 0x 0s 1s 0x 0 6 0x—2. Innings—13. High run—6. s—Safety. x—Scratch. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

Both players were slow in getting started in the Mills-Kelly game, neither succeeding in making more than a break, until the eighth inning, when Kelly scored 28 to make his total 42. Mills came back in the eleventh with 36, but ended with an unusual happening, when he miscued. Several more short runs followed, and Mills finally ran out his string in the seventeenth. The score:

J. F. Mills—0 0x 0s 12 1 15 0s 13x 0x 10 26x 8 24 7s 0x 0s 4—125. Innings—17. High run—36.

George Kelly—0 0x 0 1 12 1s 0s 28s 0 2s 10 1x 14 (— 0 0—81. Innings—16. High run—28. s—Safety. x—Scratch. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

Allen was in fine stroke all the way through his game with Taberski, after losing the break, and in his fourth ran away from Taberski with a perfectly executed run of 70. But he slipped badly on his next break shot, an easy corner drive, and lost his chance to get the high run of the tourney. Taberski made a short run, and then Allen, apparently with deliberation, started a safety battle, but finally gave it up and ran out the game with 28 in the seventh. The score:

Beanie Allen—0 15s 7 70 5s 0s 28—125. Innings—7. High run—70.

Frank Taberski—1 1 18x 34 0s 14x—56. Innings—8. High run—34. s—Safety. x—Scratch. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

TRIP ABROAD AWAITS STARS

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—A trip to Europe next summer today dangled before the eyes of United States track and field athletes as an added incentive to greater efforts during the winter and spring campaign. An invitation has been received from Sweden to send an American team of eight or 10 men there next summer and the tour probably will be extended to several other countries. Although several leading athletes such as Gene Venzke, indoor mile record holder, and William A. (Bill) Carr, Olympic 400-meter champion, already have been asked if they would be available for such a trip, the lists still are wide open, said Daniel J. Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

TOPPINO TO BID FOR HONORS

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 20 (AP)—Emmett Toppino, Loyola University and Olympic sprinter, who tied the world's record for the 60-yard dash six times during an indoor campaign in the East last winter, is going to make another bid for honors on the eastern tracks. Lawrence di Benedetto, secretary of the Southern A. A. U., announced recently that Toppino will leave shortly for New York to train for competition in the Milrose A. C., Knights of Columbus, New York A. C., and Amateur Athletic Union of the United States indoor meets in January and February.

TOURNEY FOR LEFT-HANDERS

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Dec. 20 (AP)—The left-handed golfer is to have his days—six of them—in the first annual left-handed golf championship at the Miami Biltmore Club here Jan. 16 to 21. Portside golfers are expected to participate in representation of their own organization, the American Left-Handers Golf Association. Tournament officials mailed invitations to more than 3500 left-handed players over the United States, many of whom count their scores in the low 70's. The tournament will be a match play affair.

RYDER CUP GOLF AT SOUTHPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHPORT, Eng.—The English Professional Golfers' Association has selected the Southport and Ainsdale Golf Club course for the 1933 Ryder Cup match with the Professional Golfers' Association of America. The Southport and Ainsdale course is an interesting one as there are not two holes alike and although there are a few comfortable 4 holes they are very difficult for 3s. Bogey score is 76 and par 73. Percy Alliss and Henry Cotton hold the record, each with a 68.

DATES FOR MIDWESTERN MEETS

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 20 (AP)—Dates for several midwestern Amateur Athletic Union of the United States 1933 district championship meets were announced here recently by Secretary Pete Wendell. The senior wrestling championship will be held under auspices of Crespo (Iowa) High School, March 10 and 11, with Hugo Otopalik, chairman of the wrestling committee, in charge. Senior indoor swimming and diving championships for men will be held at Iowa State College Jan. 27 and 28.

BAFFERY GIVEN NEW CONTRACT

LEXINGTON, Va., Dec. 20 (AP)—Brandy B. Clarkson, athletic director of Virginia Military Institute, announced recently that Bill Raftery, head coach of football, basketball and baseball, had accepted a new two-year contract. Line Coach E. A. Hess, former Ohio State star, was not offered a new contract, Clarkson said, as committee from the athletic council has been appointed to select a line assistant for Raftery.

Seven Seniors, Four Juniors On All-Southern Eleven

Experience Has Counted Heavily in Qualifying for the Conference Football Team of 1932—Seven of 23 Colleges Are Represented

ALL-SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOOTBALL TEAM FOR 1932

Position	Player	College
Left end	David W. Ariail '34	Alabama F. I.
Left tackle	Frederick E. Crawford '34	Duke University
Left guard	Thomas Hupke '34	Alabama
Center	Clarence B. Gracey Jr. '33	Vanderbilt
Right guard	Roy M. Wilson '33	Louisiana State
Right tackle	Charles B. Leyendecker '33	Vanderbilt
Right end	Virgil H. Rayburn '33	Tennessee
Quarterback	John L. Cain '33	Alabama
Left halfback	J. F. Hitchcock '33 (capt.)	Alabama F. I.
Right halfback	D. G. Zimmerman Jr. '33	Tulane
Fullback	W. Beattie Feathers '34	Tennessee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Experience will tell on the gridiron just as in any other undertaking and one need only to glance at the above All-Southern Conference football team for 1932 to prove this point. Listed on this all-star roster are seven seniors and four juniors. On other occasions sophomores have been able to break into this select circle; but this season it appears that few of the newcomers can come close to the above group.

Play was so nearly on a par among a number of the Conference teams this year that one finds this fact having weight in the choice of players for the mythical eleven, and seven colleges gaining representation. The so-called South Atlantic group fares poorly with only one first team choice, but that section, statistically, is far below the more southern group in gridiron caliber, and the lower rating regarding star players seems fair and just. Alabama P. I., Tennessee, Alabama, and Vanderbilt, four of the leading teams of the Conference, place two men each while the remaining posts go to Duke, Tulane and Louisiana. In making these selections the opinions of coaches, players, and experts of the writing fraternity have been coupled with personal observation of a number of players in an endeavor to pick the strongest possible eleven. So far as possible each player has been cast in the rôle to which he has become accustomed. This rule, however, could not be adhered to strictly in naming the backfield, where unanimity of opinion designated the use of four backs, none of whom was an actual team director.

Cain, Zimmerman, Leyendecker and Gracey are the players from the Monitor's 1931 All-Southern Conference team who repeated this year. A number of players such as Hitchcock, Feathers, Ariail and Rayburn, were just a bit short of making the team last year but crashed through with a vengeance this season.

Selecting the ends was an easy task with general opinion favoring Ariail and Rayburn. In getting down under punts, crashing into the interference to snare the runner, and in general defensive play, Ariail had no superior and few equals anywhere. On the offensive he was a consistently good interferer, while his down-field blocking was superb. He was probably the best pass receiver in the Conference among the ends and his place-kicking of points after touchdown was most valuable to his team. Rayburn has for three years been a consistently good end at Tennessee. While not very heavy, Rayburn was a rugged defensive player and an able blocker. He has also been an expert pass receiver. Other ends who stood out above the field include R. P. Grant '33, A. P. I.; Joseph Rupert '35, Kentucky; W. A. Fleming '33, Louisiana, and Graham Batchelor '34, giant Georgia kicker.

The important tackle positions have been assigned to Crawford and Leyendecker. Crawford with his 190 pounds and 6ft. 2in. in height is sinewy and tough and was an ideal tackle. Under the tutelage of Coach Wallace W. Wade he developed fast this season, was immovable on the defense and an expert at opening holes for his backs. He had speed down-field as well. Leyendecker has been a power in the strong Vanderbilt line and an important factor in the Commodores' victories. This pair, however, had only a slight edge over such sterling performers as Capt. William Grinus '33 of V. P. I.; J. A. Flowers '34, Ole Miss; F. G. McCollum '34, A. P. I.; Capt. Malcolm Aitken '33, Tennessee, and H. J. Torrence '34, Louisiana.

While many fine guards were roaming Southern gridirons, few were outstanding at the position this year. Because of their unusual value to the teams on which they played, Hupke and Wilson were chosen. A sophomore star in 1931, the rugged Hupke came through with some sterling performances this season. In crashing through the line to spill opponents' plays, making holes for his backs, and pulling out of the line to head the interference, he was invaluable. Wilson crowned three years of aggressive play at several line positions with some outstanding guard play in important Louisiana games, and thereby gains the post opposite Hupke. After a slow start Capt. J. A. Scafide '33 of Tulane reached something akin to the form that made him so feared in 1931 and was very close to the first pair in ability. G. D. Tessier '35, Tulane's sophomore star; Capt. L. H. Trapp '33, Ole Miss; Milton Frank '34, Tennessee; F. A. Gibson '34, Kentucky; Marion Talley '33, Vanderbilt; E. E. Laws '34, Georgia Tech; W. H. Chambless '34, A. P. I.; and E. G. Hite '33, V. P. I. were other fine guards.

Unusual centers were more numerous than in other years but the palm goes to the fighting Gracey. The Commodores' pivot is considered one of the best in many years in the South. A perfect passer and a rugged and sturdy blocker on the offense, he was fast down-field and possessed an ideal build for his position. On the defense he played at guard and when he was in the game forays through the line were practically nil, while his able diagnosis of plays kept successful passing to a minimum. Of almost equal ability was W. P. Lodrigues '33 of Tulane. Here is a player of extraordinary ability whose praise should have been more widely sung than fortune has permitted. The backbone of Georgia Tech's fine play for three years has been H. C. Nesbitt '33 whose unusual ability caused his election as captain in his second year on the team. Nesbitt has a keen faculty of being able to size up opposing plays and despite a lack of weight, his defensive play as a roaming center has been little short of phenomenal. The giant W. D. Hewes '34 was a defensive marvel in Alabama's powerful front wall and a steady passer.

The backfield with Cain, Hitchcock, Zimmerman and Feathers was an almost unanimous choice, and here incidentally are the four leading scorers of the Conference. This group contains three halfbacks and one fullback and each of these men stood out so boldly over those men playing the regular quarterback position that it was impossible to leave any of them off of the team of stars. Each was a brilliant leader of the highest quality and such great reliance was placed in their play that their presence or absence usually determined the fate of their respective teams. Cain until handicapped late in the season was one of America's greatest punters, an extraordinary defensive player and blocker, and once through the line could run with the speed of a halfback. He is the only member of the backfield with signal-calling experience, having directed Alabama's championship team in his sophomore year, and he is therefore given the quarterback post. Hitchcock was probably the most elusive and skillful runner in the group. In addition he was a superb kicker, passer, and pass receiver. Although comparatively light he was an efficient blocker and an unequaled pass defender. Zimmerman was again the beginning and end of the Tulane offense. This big, powerful half was just about the hardest back to bring down in the South and was good for a touchdown in nearly every game played. He was a wonderful passer, and a good kicker as well, his chief weakness being a tendency to fumble. Feathers is a hard runner with plenty of weight and his ability to crash the line from a halfback position has been the chief reason for his shift to fullback. Feathers was another of a group of unusual kickers and could pass and take passes with the best.

The chief regret in choosing this backfield is the fact that there is no room in a four-man backfield for a great player like W. C. Roberts '33 of Vanderbilt. Roberts was responsible for whatever offensive success his team enjoyed and gained nearly 1000 yards until stopped in the Alabama game. He was easily the equal of the other backs named as a runner, and was an exceptional blocker, but considerably inferior in both kicking and passing.

G. W. Williams '34, Auburn's little quarter, was the real leader of those whose trade is team direction. Ralph Kercheval '34, Kentucky's magnificent punter; Capt. E. L. Mason '33 of Duke; the speedy H. B. Brackett '33 of Tennessee; South Carolina's crashing sophomore, Harold Mauney '35; F. O. Mosely '34 and H. D. Holley '33 of Alabama, and J. R. McArthur '33 of Georgia Tech were exceptional quarterbacks.

Raymond Mills '35, V. P. I.; Ray Rex '35, N. C. State, and Herbert McAnly '35, Florida; were sophomore halfback stars from whom more will be heard. N. H. Mott '33, Georgia; E. C. Clary '34, South Carolina; W. E. Phipps '34, A. P. I., and N. O. Laney '34, Duke, continued to display the form that has made them halfback standouts in other years. Among the fullbacks, R. J. Poppelman '33, Maryland; J. S. Fortune '33, Vanderbilt; Sterling Dupree '34, A. P. I.; E. K. Hutson '34, Ole Miss, and H. D. Wynn '34, Tennessee, were veterans whose play was of exceptionally high caliber. B. A. Yates '35, Louisiana fullback, was a sophomore whose play was only shaded in small degree by the honored quartet.

BOBSLEIGH RUN OPEN SOON

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 20 (AP)—The glittering Olympic bob-run on Mount Van Hoevenberg will ring again to the tune of steel runners soon as the new bobsled season gets under way. On Dec. 22, unless there is a decided change in the weather, the big sleds will start operating from the Shady Corner curve, a half mile up the mountain. This year, under the direction of the State Conservation Department, the run will be open to the public The Conservation Department will charge a small fee for public use of the run.

B. U. ELECTS HARTFORD

Boston University swimmers met Monday after practice and elected Richard H. Hartford '34 of Medfield, Mass., as swimming captain for the present season to succeed Georges Gurette '33. Hartford has won two letters in swimming and has garnered several points for the Terriers in the 220 and the 440-yard freestyle races. Gurette was captain last year as a junior and refused to run for the office this year, leaving the field open to Hartford, who was unanimously elected.

INDIANS ACQUIRE BOSS

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20 (AP)—Billy Evans, general manager, recently announced that the Cleveland Indians had obtained Harley Boss, first baseman of the Southern Association pennant winning Chattanooga club, in a trade with Washington. Cleveland, in return, sends to Washington Pitcher Jack Russell and First Baseman Bruce Connatser, as well as a cash consideration.

SOUTH CAROLINA CO-CAPTAINS

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 20 (AP)—Earl Clary '34 of Gaffney, and Arthur B. Morehead Jr. '34 of Memphis, Tenn., were elected co-captains of the University of South Carolina football team for 1933 at a meeting of the squad recently. The captainship will be divided between the backfield and the line. Clary is a main cog of the backfield, while Morehead is a guard.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Connecticut U. C. 46, Middlebury 33.
Fordham 29, Fordham 23.
St. Paul's 38, Wilmington 19.
Manhattan 36, Boston U. 31.
Notre Dame 36, Northwestern 25.
Pitt 36, Butler 26.
Princeton 46, Harvard 26.
Wittenberg 37, Detroit C. C. 24.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE ELECTS

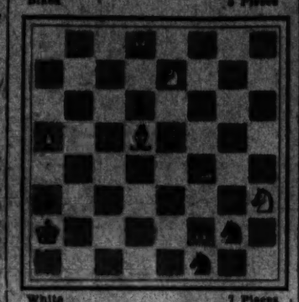
BRUNSWICK, Maine, Dec. 20 (AP)—Henry B. Nesbitt '34 of Torrington, Conn., will captain Bowdoin College's football team next year, Nesbitt, who has played halfback for the past two years, was selected by the varsity men yesterday.

CHESS

by Frederick B. Chandler

PROBLEM NO. 1471
By W. A. Shinkman

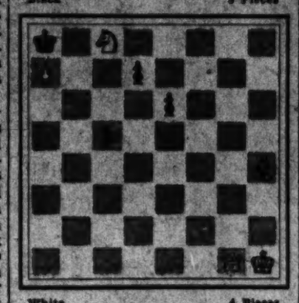
Black 5 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1472
By J. Moller

Black 5 Pieces



White 4 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1469. Q-Q2

No. 1470. 1. R-KR2 B-K2
2. Kt-B
1. ——— B-B3
2. Kt-Q
1. ——— B elsewhere
2. QxP
1. ——— P-Kt7
2. Kt-B2

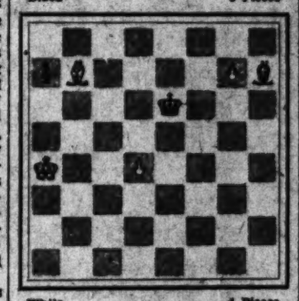
End-Game No. 126, Black wins: 1 RxKt, P-R8(Q); 2 RxP, QxR; 3 R-R6ch, K-Q4; 4 R-R6ch, K-B3; 5 RxQ, or 3 . . . Q-QB8; 3 R-KR6ch, QxR; 4 R-R6ch etc. If 1 . . . KxR; 2 R-Rch, K-Q6; 3 RxP, etc.

END-GAMES

This ending, by the master-composer, H. Rinck, is both simple and instructive. The ideas involved in winning might easily prove applicable in an ordinary cross-board ending.

End-Game No. 127
By H. Rinck

Black 3 Pieces



White 4 Pieces
White to play and win

NOTES

The Lynn (Mass.) Chess Club is a new and thriving institution, already boasting some 30 members, as well as permanent quarters in the Masonic Building, 68 Market Street. This augurs well for a club less than two years old.

The Providence Chess Club is also active. Not having the advantage of a metropolitan area and numerous interclub matches, it must journey to neighboring cities for competition. Recently it defeated the Worcester and Woonsocket Chess Clubs by comfortable margins.

When a player of Kashdan's established reputation loses a match game to an unknown player, that's news that will bear looking into. The occasion is the championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club (now in new quarters at the Hotel Alamac, New York City). And the explanation, or one of them, might be that Kashdan is a naturally conservative player of the Capablanca type; and that on the occasion in question his passive play allowed an aggressive opponent to develop a strong attack, which, combined with an "off day" on Kashdan's part, was sufficient to win, and in good style, too.

INDIAN DEFENSE TO QP GAME

Denker White	Kashdan Black	Denker White	Kashdan Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	19 P-KR4	P-B3
2 P-Q4	P-K3	20 QR-Q	PxP
3 P-B4	P-QKt3	21 KPxP	P-K5
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	22 P-Kt3	R-R
5 B-Kt2	B-Kt2ch	23 Kt-B3	R-K4
6 B-Q2	Q-K2	24 Kt-Kt5	P-QR3
7 Castles	BxB	25 Kt-Kt7	R-B3
8 QxB	Castles	26 Kt-B6	R-K
9 Kt-B3	P-Q3	27 Q-Kt3	RxKt
10 Kt-K(a)	BxB	28 PxR	Kt-K4
11 KtxB	QKt-Q2	29 R-Q6	KKt-Kt5
12 P-K4	KR-Q	30 R-B4	Kt-K6ch
13 P-B4	Kt-B	31 KtxKt	QxR
14 Q-Kt3	P-K4	32 RxKP	Q-B1
15 KBPxB	PxP	33 Kt-Q5	Kt-Q6(b)
16 P-Q5	Kt-Kt3	34 Q-K3	RxR
17 Kt-K3	Q-B4	35 QxR	Resigns
18 K-Kt2	QR-B		

(a) This appears quite strong, for White is left with complete control of the center once the black QB is exchanged.

(b) A blunder. After 33 . . . P-B3, Black would have little to fear.

Here is one of Alekhine's victories in the recent Mexico City tournament. His Mexican opponent was gradually outplayed in a Queen's Gambit Declined somewhat out of the ordinary.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Soto-Larres White	Alekhine Black	Soto-Larres White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 B-Q2	CastlesKR
2 P-QB4	P-B3	17 QR-B	Q-Kt
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	18 B-B3	R-QB
4 P-K3	P-K3	19 P-Kt	B-B3(f)
5 B-Q3(a)	PxP	20 P-QR3	Q-Kt2
6 BxBP	P-B4	21 R-K	P-QR4
7 Castles	QKt-Q2	22 Kt-Q	P-R3
8 Kt-B3	P-QR3	23 B-B3	Kt-Q2
9 PxB(b)	BxP	24 Q-Kt5	RxB
10 P-K4	Q-R3	25 RxB	P-Kt5
11 Q-K2	P-QKt4	26 PxP	PxP
12 B-Kt2	B-Q3!	27 R-B3	Kt-B
13 R-Q(c)	Kt-K4!	28 Kt-K3(g)	P-B4
14 KtxKt(d)	BxKt	29 Kt-B4	B-K
15 P-Kt3(e)	B-K12(f)	Resigns	

(a) We should prefer 5 QKt-Q2 or B3.

(b) The exchange really helps Black develop; hence, 9 P-K4, or 9 P-QR3, singling for PxP and P-QKt4, or even 9 P-QR4, come into consideration.

(c) With the threat RxB and P-K5, but, even so, 12 B-Kt5 with QR-B as soon as possible is to be preferred.

(d) This does not appear to be compelled. Better 14 P-KR3.

(e) With Black's QB still available for the long diagonal, 15 P-KR3 offers better defensive chances.

(f) After 15 . . . BxKt; 16 PxB, QxBP; 17 B-Kt2. White would be well ahead in development, with a playable game not without drawing, or even winning, chances.

(g) This loses, but there are no satisfactory defenses to Black's threat of P-B4.

DETROIT SHAKE-UP BRINGS HAY BACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Dec. 20—Announcement of a wholesale shake-up within the ranks of Detroit's two professional hockey teams was made here early last night. George Hay, playing manager of the Detroit Olympics of the International Hockey League, has been called up to the majors. He left here last night to join the Red Wings of the National League in New York, where the Detroiters oppose Rangers tonight.

Hay, one of the greatest left wingers of pro hockey in his earlier days, had been handicapped for the past three years. He quit the Detroit major team last winter to become playing manager of the Olympics.

Carson Cooper, veteran right winger and former captain of the Detroit Red Wings, has been signed to take Hay's place with the Olympics. Cooper had been out of hockey this season, failing to get a renewal of his contract from the Detroit club. He will report in Detroit today. He may don skates again, but not for two or three weeks because of lack of condition. Cooper was formerly with Boston Bruins and Canadiens in the National League.

Gus Marker and Leroy Goldsworthy, two speedy forwards, have also been turned over to Olympics by the Red Wings.

CUB RALLY EARNS 3-3 TIE IN QUEBEC

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	7	3	3	44	30	17
Philadelphia	6	3	4	39	33	15
Springfield	6	3	5	29	39	14
Providence	5	0	7	32	31	13
New Haven	3	3	6	25	36	9
Quebec	2	3	8	33	37	8

RESULT DEC. 19

Quebec 3, Boston 3, overtime.

QUEBEC, Dec. 20 (AP)—Unable to maintain a 3-to-1 lead which they piled up in the second period, the last-place Quebec Beavers of the Canadian-American Hockey League nevertheless held the league-leading Boston Cubs to a 3-to-3 tie in a strenuous overtime battle here last night. The summary:

BOSTON		QUEBEC
Klein, lw		rw, Toupin
Cook, c		c, Ward
Saunders, rw		lw, Dube
Foster, ld		rd, Madden
Jerwa, rd		ld, Callighen
Jackson, g		g, Lamontagne

Alternates—Lane, R. Buckles, O'Neil, Davis, Ross, Weir, Harmont, Kinsella, Boston; Simpson, Savard, McCabe, Chouinard, Himes, Giroux, V. Buckles, Rodden, McIntyre for Quebec.

Score—Boston 3, Quebec 3. Goals—Lane, Cook, Klein for Boston; Rodden, Toupin, Dube for Quebec. Assists—King, Cook, Jerwa, Klein, Saunders for Boston; Dube 2, McCabe, Callighen, Toupin, Ward for Quebec. Referee—Don Smith. Linesman—W. Derouin. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

ONLY TWO ADVANCE IN NOVICE SQUASH

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—Only two matches were played in the United States novice squash tennis championships yesterday at the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, due to the Class C team matches also scheduled. In these, R. C. Aikenhead of the Columbia University Club, defeated D. T. Buckley of the Yale Club, and J. V. Gallagher Jr. of the home club scored over V. Brown, Harvard Club. The summary:

UNITED STATES NOVICE SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

J. V. Gallagher Jr., Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, defeated V. Brown, Harvard Club, 15—3, 15—3.

R. C. Aikenhead, Columbia University Club, defeated D. T. Buckley, Yale Club, 15—5, 15—4.

SHEFFIELD SHIELD CRICKET

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 20 (By Canadian Press)—Victoria took a strong lead over Queensland yesterday in the Sheffield cricket shield match, when it tallied 339 against the 136 first innings score of the Queensland eleven. Darling scored 128 and O'Brien 84. Oxenham, with four wickets for 34, was the only effective Queensland bowler. At Adelaide, in the other Sheffield shield match, South Australia had a second innings score of 251, which gave it a match total of 495. New South Wales was being hard pressed to add to its first innings score of 379 and had lost seven wickets for only 75 runs when the day's play closed. Tobin, with 61, was best for South Australia, while Stewart, with three for 59, and O'Reilly, with three for 55, led the New South Wales bowlers.

LINCOLN'S FUTURE UNKNOWN

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 20 (AP)—R. C. Russell of Lincoln, president of the Nebraska State Baseball League, recently said it will not be known until Jan. 20 whether Lincoln will be offered a franchise in the Western League. "With Tulsa and Oklahoma City aligning with the Texas League," Russell said, "and Lee Keyser, Des Moines Western League club owner, apparently going to buy the Kansas City Blues, the Western owners are somewhat disrupted. None of them knows definitely what will happen."

DIDN'T PLAY, BUT IS ELECTED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—Lee Howard Carlin '34, who didn't play in a single game this fall, has been elected captain of the 1933 Georgetown football team. The 23-year-old halfback from Joplin, Mo., met with a mishap in training camp at the start of the season and saw his team mates go through their schedule from the bench.

COLGATE BOOKS EIGHT GAMES

HAMILTON, N. Y., Dec. 20 (AP)—Colgate will play eight football games next fall, according to the schedule released recently by William A. Reid, graduate manager of athletics. New York University and Colgate will meet at the Yankee Stadium in New York Oct. 21, and Tulane's Green Wave will come north to oppose the Maroon at the Polo Grounds on Nov. 11.

Leaders Gain In Class C Squash

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
City A. C.	4	0	23	8	1.000
New York A. C.	4	0	18	10	1.000
Seaside T. C.	3	1	15	13	.750
Crescent A.-H. C.	3	2	13	17	.500
Yale Club	2	2	12	10	.500
Mermaid Club	2	3	11	14	.400
Harvard Club	1	4	11	24	.200
Princeton Club	1	4	9	26	.200
Columbia U. C.	0	4	7	21	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—The two unbeaten leaders continued to gain yesterday when the fifth round of the metropolitan Class C squash tennis team championships, in the New York division, was played. City Athletic Club, visiting Princeton Club, won six of the seven matches, while New York Athletic Club, playing on its home courts, just managed to take the odd match from the Squash Club team, now strengthened by the addition of several members of Block Hall.

Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club and Yale Club climbed a bit, as the result of the other two matches of the round, as Bayside Tennis Club, in third place, had a bye. The New Moon team, playing on its own courts, scored over Columbia University Club, 6 to 1, while Yale Club made a clean sweep over Harvard Club on the courts of the latter.

CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 6, PRINCETON CLUB 1

J. M. Cowen, City, defeated R. L. Tompkins, 17—14, 15—11.

M. C. Markham, Princeton Club, defeated D. B. Fluegelman, 15—10, 15—11.

Milton Cohn, City, defeated R. L. Rafalsky, 15—11, 17—14.

M. H. Fischer Jr., City, defeated D. J. Schoonmaker, 15—8, 15—10.

Otto Barth, City, defeated R. B. Hollander, 15—10, 15—10.

Jules Bischer, City, defeated D. H. Alexander, 15—11, 15—6.

E. N. Rosenthal, City, defeated J. N. Hynson, 15—13, 15—9, 15—12.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 4, THE SQUASH CLUB 3

M. D. Grant, New York, defeated W. A. Forrester, 9—15, 18—17, 15—17.

S. R. Shepherd, Squash, defeated S. A. Thompson, 6—15, 15—4, 15—9.

J. O. Hobson, New York, defeated Carlos Laso, 15—1, 15—9.

Walter Cerily, New York, defeated A. L. Noel, 15—4, 6—15, 15—9.

Spencer Armstrong, Squash, defeated C. E. Bunn, 15—7, 15—7.

F. R. Lawson, New York, defeated J. W. Drake, 15—11, 15—13.

H. C. Ballou, Squash, defeated C. H. Bohland Jr., 15—7, 15—11.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC-HAMILTON CLUB 6; COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 1

W. T. Hanley, Crescent, defeated R. W. Ince, 15—6, 15—9.

D. J. Tobin, Crescent, defeated V. de C. Lynn, 15—13, 15—13, 15—4.

W. H. Farris, Columbia U. C., won from J. V. Gallagher Jr., by default.

G. T. Baxter, Crescent, defeated J. E. Phipps, 15—4, 15—4.

W. H. Dunkak, Crescent, defeated A. C. Post, 15—14, 15—11.

W. C. Day, Crescent, won from R. C. Aikenhead, by default.

J. R. Kiernan, Crescent, defeated E. L. Kilroe, 15—9, 15—12.

YALE CLUB 7, HARVARD CLUB 0

W. D. Cunningham, Yale Club, defeated M. S. Mattuck, 15—9, 15—9.

J. M. Andrew Jr., Yale Club, defeated Philip Zach, 15—6, 15—4.

W. M. Silleck, Yale Club, defeated O. D. Wells, 15—7, 15—3.

J. P. T. Sullivan, Yale Club, defeated F. S. Miley, 15—2, 15—7.

A. J. Fox Jr., Yale Club, defeated A. T. Foster, 15—9, 9—15, 15—10.

O. C. Taylor, Yale Club, won from C. C. Warren, by default.

W. J. Hammersleugh, Yale Club, won from C. S. Smith, by default.

OTTAWA SENATORS AT GARDEN TONIGHT

Ottawa Senators, handicapped through playing more games on the road than any other National Hockey League team, invade Boston to play the Bruins at the Boston Garden tonight. On the last visit of the Senators here, early in the season, the locals were victorious by a score of 6 to 4. This game will be their second meeting.

Both Bill Touhey and Cooney Weiland, two Ottawa stars, were members of the locals last year, Touhey for a brief spell only. Touhey has scored six points in the last five successive games, four goals and two assists, while Weiland has totaled five goals and seven assists for the season to date.

Bruins, just back from their western trip, may not be able to use Hitchman or Oliver, neither of whom was able to play against Detroit Sunday. Since Boston is trailing Rangers, league leaders, by four points, victory means much. If Senators win and Toronto Maple Leafs lose, the Ottawa team will tie the Leafs for the Canadian division lead.

FOXX OF ATHLETICS DROVE IN 169 RUNS

The official American League averages released today include records of bases on balls, strikeouts, hit batters and runs batted in. Jimmy Foxx of the Philadelphia Athletics is at the top of the list with 169 runs batted in. Gehrig of the Yankees is second with 151. Babe Ruth received the greatest number of bases on balls, 130.

Bruce Campbell of the White Sox struck out 104 times in 146 games to finish first in that respect. Joe Sewell went out on strikes only three times in 124 contests. Averill of Cleveland and Campbell of Chicago each were hit by a pitched ball on six occasions. Those regulars who drove in 100 or more runs last season in the American League follow:

Name and Club	G	BB	HB	RBI	SO
Foxx, Philadelphia	154	116	9	169	96
Gehrig, New York	155	108	3	151	38
Simmons, Phila	154	47	1	151	76
Ruth, New York	133	130	2	137	62
Averill, Cleveland	153	75	6	124	40
Manush, Wash	149	38	6	116	29
Cronin, Wash	143	66	3	116	45
Lazzeri, New York	141	83	2	113	64
Cochrane, Phila	139	100	4	112	22
Stone, Detroit	144	58	9	108	64
Gehringer, Detroit	151	68	3	107	34
Chapman, N. Y.	150	71	5	107	55
Jolley, Chic'go-Bos	149	30	3	105	29
Goslin, St. Louis	150	92	2	104	33

GEORGIA ELECTS McWHORTER

ATHENS, Ga., Dec. 20 (AP)—James V. McWhorter '33 of Atlanta recently was elected captain of the 1933 football team of the University of Georgia. McWhorter, whose play at center and general gridiron work on the Bulldog team during the past three years brought him much commendation, was chosen at a banquet given varsity and freshmen players by the University of Georgia Athletic Association.

ALABAMA WILL PLAY IN N. Y.

UNIVERSITY, Ala., Dec. 20 (AP)—Six Southeastern Conference elevens appear on the 1933 schedule of the Red Elephants of Alabama, as announced recently by Coach Frank W. Thomas. The Red Elephants will make their New York bow in 1933, playing the Fordham Rams on Oct. 28. St. Mary's and George Washington played in intersectional contests this year, and do not appear on the schedule of nine games.

STAR FULLBACK IS CHOSEN

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 20 (AP)—Edrar Mumiskey '34, of Youngstown, Ohio, star fullback on this year's North Carolina State College's football squad, recently was elected captain of the 1933 Wolfpack.

HARVARD AWARDS 28 MAJOR LETTERS

More than 210 letters or numeral awards have been approved by the Harvard Athletic Association.

LITTLE ENTENTE MINISTERS FORM STATES COUNCIL

Action Backs Maintenance of Friendship Within Peace Treaties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Dec. 20—Intensification of the Italo-Hungarian campaign for frontier revision is understood to be the reason for the special conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Little Entente which was unexpectedly convened here Sunday.

The campaign has caused much uneasiness in Yugoslavia and resulted in demonstrations against the Italian legation here and destruction of Italian works of art in Dalmatia which called forth official protest from Premier Benito Mussolini. With the view of maintaining the status quo, the Foreign Ministers of the three Little Entente states, Roumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia will henceforth constitute a permanent council, meeting thrice yearly and having their own special secretariat.

The communiqué issued at the close of the meeting stressed the Little Entente's desire for peace and friendly international relations within the framework of the present treaties. This is regarded as being directly aimed at the revisionists who have redoubled their energies since the five-power agreement at Geneva conceded Germany's demand for equality of status and thus rendered inevitable the release of Hungary and Bulgaria from the restrictive clauses of the peace treaties.

While there is a strong desire for peace among the Little Entente powers the present situation is considered sufficiently grave for Dr. Eduard Beneš of Czechoslovakia and Mr. Bosko Jeutitch of Yugoslavia to leave the critical discussions at Geneva on disarmament and Manchuria in order to confer with Mr. Nicholas Titulescu, their Roumanian colleague, who chartered a special train from Bucharest so as to reach Belgrade on time.

In addition to decisions already chronicled the conference agreed to a common plan of action for the Disarmament Conference, war debts, and Hungarian and Bulgarian reparations. It also initiated discussions with a view to improving the economic situation.

Farm Plans Moving Toward Single Goal

(Continued from Page 1)

many of the voluntary allotment proposals, as I have indicated.

"After the individual allotments are made, each landowner and his allotment would be registered just as automobiles are registered. The registration would change hands only with the title of the land. The landowner or his tenant farmer would then apply to a federal agency—perhaps the post office—for certificates which permit him to market the amount of produce indicated in his registration.

"These certificates would have been issued by the Federal Government in amount equal to the total estimated needs of the domestic market, and would be in convenient denominations, to allow the farmer to send an equivalent certificate along with each shipment to market."

No Certificate, No Sale

No bushel or bale could be sold without this accompanying certificate. "This limitation," Mr. Townsend pointed out, "would cause the producer to gauge his production to his allotment. Should he chance to overproduce, he might sell his surplus on the world market, hold it over, or buy certificates from others to permit its sale on the domestic market. Should he underproduce, he might sell his surplus certificates, or buy up wheat to sell with them."

The certificates, Mr. Townsend said, follow the wheat or cotton or other commodity through sale, transportation, and storage, to the mills, and are canceled by the Government when the commodity has been converted. This is carried out just as easily as when a bill of lading is sent with a freight shipment to its destination.

Produce for export, according to this plan, would be grown by the farmer on his own initiative, aided by organization and government market information. When a shipment leaves the country, the certificates accompanying it would be returned to the farmer, who might sell them on the open market, or use them to put other produce on the domestic market. Any importers would have to purchase certificates on the open market in order to sell within the United States.

Would Prevent Oversupply

"Since there are in existence only enough certificates to fill the requirements of the domestic demand," he said, "there can never be an oversupply. The price would then tend to rise toward a level represented by marginal cost of production, including fair profit, and would be held down from exorbitant levels by the fact that it can go no further above the world price than the amount of the tariff, where foreign competition becomes effective."

"The certificates," said Mr. Townsend, "would be transferable and negotable. This means that if there were a drought in one section the farmers there could sell their certificates to farmers in another section, who either had a surplus or could divert into domestic channels some produce which they had been growing for export. It is expected that these certificates would be dealt in on the exchange, thus establishing values for them.

"The farmers in the drought area will get for their certificates a price approximately to the tariff, since the farmers in the surplus area could afford to pay the difference between the world price and the higher domestic price, in order to be able to market their surplus wheat in the higher priced domestic market. Therefore the farmers in the drought area will get as crop insurance the value of the certificates intended originally for the crops which have been blighted. This insurance feature is similar to that in the various voluntary allotment plans."

Another Effect Noted

But there is another highly significant effect," he explained, "which allotment on the basis of acreage could not provide, and which my proposal would make possible. Those farmers who can produce more cheaply, due to more fertile land or better methods of cultivation, can afford to pay the high cost producers more for their certificates than the high cost producers could make of profit."

In this way, he said, there would be a natural tendency for wheat growing to be drawn into the most economical channels of production. The low cost producers would tend to get more and more certificates each year, because their five-year moving average, on which their certificate quota is based, will increase each year that they buy up certificates from others and produce more than their regular quota.

"Some will say that my plan is too restrictive because it would be made binding upon all by the vote of the farmers and the Federal Government," he said. "Actually, it leaves the farmer freer to exercise his own judgment than does the voluntary acreage allotment plan. The latter plan has a provision for collecting an excise tax on all wheat sold and dividing among those who adhere to the plan, which makes that plan rather more compulsory than voluntary. It descriminates against those who do not join it.

Restrict Only Produce

"There must be no restriction of the farmer in the reasonable use of his land," declared Mr. Townsend. "He must be allowed to use his acreage in any way he may see fit. But once his produce leaves his land, it affects society. If in leaving his land it contributes to destructive competition and disastrous income for a whole section of the nation, it becomes a matter justly subject to regulation."

In the larger view, Mr. Townsend said, a proper balance between the income of farmers and that of industrial workers must be brought about in order to insure a free exchange of the products of the soil and the factory. Either farm labor compensation must be brought up to a parity with that of industrial labor, or industrial labor compensation must sink to a parity with that of farm labor. Industrial labor will in the long run find it advantageous in every way to advance the interests of the farmer.

"Millions of dollars are being expended each year to develop new and profitable industries," Mr. Townsend concluded, "and it is the cry of economists that if only some new and great industry were born to give additional impetus to industry as automobiles did in 1922, prosperity would quickly return. Is it not true that the rebirth of agricultural production on a profitable basis would have the same if not a still greater advantageous economic effect?"

Here Cornwallis Signed Terms

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOORE HOUSE AT YORKTOWN, VA.

Historical House In Yorktown Saved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORKTOWN, Va. — Restoration of the historic Moore House, famous as the place where the terms of Cornwallis's surrender were drawn up on Oct. 18, 1781, has been resumed by the National Park Service. Actual completion is assured through the firm of Perry, Shaw & Hepburn, of Boston, which is contributing its services in preparing an intelligent plan for the building's restoration.

The historic museum maintained in the structure since July 1, 1931, has been removed to the headquarters of the National Park Service in town, a small brick structure—the Lightfoot House—turned into a hotel in the Civil War period.

Funds for the completion of this work have been donated from the excess of money left in the treasury of the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association, amounting to over $10,000, after allotting about $2500 for restoring ancient court records here, that were saved in the Civil War by the county clerk, Bolivar Sheild, who loaded the books on a schooner and took them up the York River and hid them till the war no longer threatened their destruction.

Teachers Unsung Donors to Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20—Unheralded and unsung, but with unremitting effort, public school teachers of this city are daily feeding and clothing thousands of needy children in the schools, Dr. Edwin C. Broome, superintendent of schools, said here yesterday.

"Although there is no central agency which could furnish figures," Dr. Broome said, "we estimated that more than $60,000 was spent in this way last year. Some of the schools have been permanently endowed by bequests for this purpose. In other schools there are permanent welfare funds to which teachers and parents contribute, and out of these funds the children who need it are fed and clothed. In some cases, they are given tickets as currency in the school cafeteria.

"In addition, teachers in the public schools this year are contributing more than $200,000 to the United Campaign, an almost united response being made to the plan that they contribute 2 per cent of four months' pay to this fund."

NEW YORK LAWYER FACES INDICTMENT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—Mr. Alexander J. Whynman, a lawyer and until recently a special deputy state attorney-general in the investigation of the Bank of United States failure, today faces six charges, five involving grand larcenies totaling about $8000.

The charges are contained in indictments brought against Mr. Whynman by the grand jury yesterday on complaints from debtors of the Bank of United States who alleged that the defendant had appropriated to his own use money they had paid him in settlement of their accounts with the institution.

Penny Post Card Bears Message of 701 Words

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—Hailing it as a striking example of economy, the Post Office Department today gave honors to a penny picture post card it had received containing 701 perfectly legible words.

Officials said it established a record of the number of words written on one side of a card. It was sent to Mrs. F. H. Lee, of Haverford, Penna., by "F. D. L." from New Orleans. She forwarded it to the Post Office to keep as an exhibit "to show what can be done."

Survey Shows Rise In Negro Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Negroes of the South are making encouraging gains in education, health, provision of public benefits, protection by the courts and political recognition, but probably losing in the field of employment and economic security, according to a survey of recent trends in race relations, just issued for general distribution by the Commission on Interracial Coöperation, with headquarters in Atlanta. Among the favorable trends observed, the improvement of educational facilities is noted as the most important and encouraging, indicating, according to the commission, "a growing sense of responsibility for Negro education and of confidence in its value."

The survey indicates that the Negro's general standing in the courts steadily is improving, and his chance of getting justice becoming "less spasmodic and uncertain." It is stated, however, that there are still sections in which the Negro has little standing in the courts and little protection at the hands of the law.

Interracial coöperation, according to the commission, is being widely and spontaneously adopted in many forms of community and group activity. The most unfavorable trend pointed out in the report is in the economic field, where Negroes of late apparently have been losing ground. This, according to the commission, appears to be chiefly the result of general economic conditions which have sharpened the competition for jobs. In spite of the seriousness of this situation for Negroes, the commission points out as notable the fact that industrious Communist propaganda among them has had so little apparent effect. This conservative attitude on the part of Negroes and the comparative absence of hysteria on the part of white people in the face of Communist activity both are distinctly encouraging, according to the report.

For Roast Turkey and other Poultry and Roast Meats Use 10c BELL'S SEASONING Wrapped in moisture-proof Cellophane

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Gertrude Gooding McCloud, Gorham, Maine.
Raymond C. Smith, Portland, Maine.
C. W. Morrill, Winchester, Mass.
Donald S. Mackenzie, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Zara A. McTarnahan, Larchmont, N. Y.

ANTI-RELIGIOUS LITERATURE IS BARRED IN CHINA

Attack on Muhammadans Brings Prompt Action by Nanking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Publication of articles assuming a hostile or contemptuous attitude toward any religion is declared to be an illegal act, punishable by fine or imprisonment, in an edict issued by the Chinese National Government.

The edict followed publication of an article ridiculing Muhammadans in a Chinese weekly in Shanghai. The Government closed the periodical and fined a book-store which distributed copies of the offending article. The Executive Yuan explained its attitude as follows:

"Equality of races and freedom of conscience are the basic principles of the Kuomintang platform. In accordance with these principles, the National Government has consistently fostered and protected all religions in the country without discrimination.

"It is hereby ordered that no publication of any nature whatsoever shall hereafter take a hostile or contemptuous attitude toward any religion. At this time, when the country is confronted with a major crisis, it is important for all the people to coöperate and refrain from magnifying minor differences of opinion."

President Salutes Disabled Veterans

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—To disabled veterans of America's wars, President Hoover yesterday extended Christmas greetings.

His Yuletide message said: "Once more it is my privilege to send to you my cordial Christmas greetings and an earnest wish that the New Year will bring you restoration of health and much happiness.

"Your country's continued remembrance of your sacrifices in its behalf is evidenced in the establishment and maintenance of a vast service dedicated to your needs; its gratitude and affection you have always.

"That the New Year may bring you many blessings and a complete return to health is my heartfelt wish."

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To St. Petersburg . .	Tues.-Thur.-Sun.,	Dec. 15-Jan. 1, Incl.
	Tues.-Thur.-Sat.,	Jan. 3-Mar. 30, Incl.
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THE NEW HAVEN R.R.

THE care OF YOUR TEETH

You've always realized that to keep your teeth thoroughly clean you must give them daily care at home. But there's something more to be considered. Frequent brushing won't protect your teeth, if the dentifrice you use contains harsh abrasives or dangerous bleaches.

Make sure first of all that your dentifrice is *safe!* Squibb Dental Cream is made with more than 50% Squibb Milk of Magnesia. There is no grit in Squibb's—no astringent—nothing that can possibly injure tooth-enamel.

Squibb's cleans thoroughly as well as safely. It penetrates the crevices, and its gentle polishing action makes teeth gleam with all their natural luster. Try brushing your teeth with it after meals or before going out for the evening. See how it soothes and refreshes your entire mouth! Get a tube from your druggist today.

NOW—a new size at 25c to meet a growing demand—in addition to the over-size tube at 40c

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SEEDED OR SEEDLESS
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PRICE FOR CONTENTS ONLY
12 BOTS 75c

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Extracts	FINAST VANILLA OR LEMON	2 oz Bot 19c	Grape Juice	RED WING	2 Pt Bots 25c
Mixed Nuts	FANCY ASSORTMENT	Lb 23c	Mild Cheese	Made from Whole Milk	Lb 19c
Walnuts	LARGE DIAMOND BUDDED Red Label California's Finest Quality	Lb 27c	Fruit Salad	DEL MONTE	2 No 1 Tins 25c
Salted Nuts	KING COLE—Packed in air-tight tins—Almonds, Brazils, Pecans, Filberts and Cashews	Sm Tin 23c	DeLuxe Assortment		1 Lb Box 25c
None Such	MINCE MEAT	2 Pkgs 25c	Formay	THE NEW SHORTENING A SWIFT PREMIUM PRODUCT	Lb Tin 19c
Mince Meat	FRIEND'S READY FOR THE PIE	Lge Tin 23c	Orange or Lemon Peel		Lb 29c
Cranberry Sauce	OCEAN SPRAY	2 Tins 29c	Fancy Citron	HALVES	Lb 29c
Rumford	BAKING POWDER	1 Lb Can 29c	Smyrna Figs	FANCY IMPORTED	Lb 25c

Holiday Candies

Special Holiday CHOCOLATES
Here is a large box of fancy, assorted chocolates that anyone will be proud to give as a gift. Fancy hard and soft centers with rich, thick, enticing coatings. A big saw puzzle packed in each box. 2½ LB BOX 89c

FESTIVAL CHOCOLATES
A delicious assortment of hard and soft centers. Every piece a real value. LB BOX 49c

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We believe this assortment to be equal to many selling at a higher price. LB BOX 33c

Holiday Cakes

For the holiday First National offers two delicious extra choice fruit cakes at extremely low prices. Orange Tea Time Cake, Pound Cake and Sponge Cake may be bought at real low prices.

DeLuxe Fruit Cake	Individually Boxed 1 lb 7 oz	EA 39c
Dark Fruit Cake	Extra Choice 1 lb 3 oz	EA 25c
Orange TEA TIME Cake	Made with fresh oranges	EA 15c
Pound Cake	Fancy Delicious Light Fruit or Plain	LB 23c

Zarex Fruit Syrup		Pt Jug 23c
Common Crackers	N. B. C.	1 Lb Box 17c
Maraschino Style Cherries		5 oz Bot 10c
Gulfkist Shrimp	EXTRA LARGE	2 Tins 25c
Quality Shrimp	NEW WET PACK	3 No 1 Tins 25c
Gorton's Codfish Cakes	Ready to Fry	2 10 oz Tins 21c
Bell's Seasoning		Pkg 9c
Sweet Cider	Quart Jar 10c	Gallon Jug 35c
Stuffed Olives	FINAST LARGE QUEEN	15 oz Glass Bucket 23c
R&R Plum Pudding		25c
Raisin Bread	SPECIAL THIS WEEK	Large Loaf 8c
Cranberry Cocktail		Pint Bot 21c
Pillsbury's Cake Flour		44 oz Pkg 19c

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PRICES EFFECTIVE IN ALL MEAT MARKETS AND GROCERY STORES

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Florida Oranges	Sm Size Doz 21c	Med Size Doz 25c	Lge Size Doz 33c
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PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

EDUCATIONAL

Training School To Which Girls Ask to Be Sent

From Which They Return to Society Equipped to Be Useful Citizens

One way of checking the increase of crime among young people, say the best of prison wardens, is to do away with the old type of reformatory and set up a more human and a more socially constructive kind of school in its place. The following article tells of an effort in this direction. The editors of the Educational Page hope to learn of many similar cases and print the story of their development.

By ETHEL C. INCE
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Hudson, N. Y.

"WOULD yu' send me, please, Yer Honor, to the school at Hudson?" A slender, pale girl in a brown coat patched at the elbows and a shabby dark beret pulled down to her left eyebrow clasps and unclasps her gloveless hands, looking earnestly up at the grave, but kindly, black-robed judge of the Children's Court on whose decision her future depends.

The judge smiles slightly as he meets her pleading eyes and his chin dips downward a little as though he had just caught himself nodding assent to her question. His eyes are meditating. He is thinking, perhaps, that the girl's request is one he had never heard until the last few years. Ten years ago, he would have worked extra time on that girl's case, trying to arrange some more suitable disposition of it than to send her to the New York State Training School for Girls at Hudson.

Today he turns to the social worker who has brought the girl into court and asks whether she thinks there will be an opening at the school in Hudson for the child. When she replies affirmatively, he expresses his satisfaction with the fervent remark, "That's splendid." For now the school is known throughout this country and in many foreign lands as one of the most constructively organized and intelligently administered institutions of its kind in the world. Girls who spend a year or two there, spread the word when they return to their home towns that "there's a school where girls really do things and have all kinds of fun, too."

Based on an Idea

The woman who is responsible for the changes—Mrs. Fannie French Morse, director of the school since June 1923—asked how they have been accomplished, will tell you simply that "they just illustrate the power of an idea."

Should you come to know Mrs. Morse, you would probably arrive at your own conclusion—that it is fortunate that her ideas about how delinquent girls should be restored to society are cherished by a woman who has the administrative ability to put them into effect over what seemed to be insuperable obstacles and who has the gift for awakening almost unlimited enthusiasm and cooperation in her fellow workers.

Strolling along the walks around one of the quadrangles on which a group of cottages faces and being greeted with a pleasant "Good afternoon" by every girl you meet, you would find it difficult to visualize the state of affairs which existed when Mrs. Morse took over the management and found one girl in solitary confinement in her room for a month because she had smiled across the dinner table at another girl.

In those days, the girls were expected to gaze at the floor or the ground and were not allowed to speak to each other. They wore unattractive uniforms and clumsy cowhide shoes. Not even a string of beads or a pretty bit of trimming was allowed one of those children of from 12 to 16 or 17 years, who had been brought to the institution as a result of misdemeanors that were chiefly due to their home environments rather than to inherent faults of their own. There was a gate house with three guards at the entrance on the highway; there were five disciplinary officers on the staff and a regulation guardhouse where drastic punishments were inflicted sometimes for trivial offenses.

All these evidences, and many others, of a medieval approach to the problem of rehabilitating delinquent girls have disappeared as a result of "the power of an idea"—an idea cherished by a woman with the devotion, the patience and the vision to be loyal to it.

And that idea is that the only purpose of the institution is "to make citizens," Mrs. Morse said when she discussed the subject with the writer. The school must recognize the individuality of the child and be organized so as to build up character values—not merely for the convenience and economy of its set-up, she believes.

"The policies of an institution should be formed on ethics, not on questions of economy," she said. "The old methods recognized the offense, but not the cause of delinquency. They treated the girls in groups and on the theory that society's safety lay in incarceration of the offender.

"From the moment a child enters an institution, the chief thought should be to return it to society as a useful citizen. The persons who are dealing with it must realize that it has been underprivileged, disadvantaged and socially unadjusted and needs education and opportunity rather than incarceration and punishment.

"Each child should be recognized and dealt with as an individual, with its own personality, ability and aptitudes. Only as this personality is discovered and its special abilities trained can the child make its best contribution to the community."

Soundness of Theory Proved

Mrs. Morse has shown the soundness of her theory that policies should be founded on ethics rather than economy by administering the affairs of the institution so skillfully that, although it has grown from an enrollment of about 350 girls 10 years ago to 500 today, expenses have increased only 3 per cent in that period. And her budgets provide for better food and clothing and educational opportunities that were unheard-of under the former régime.

The keynote of Mrs. Morse's ideas on discipline may be found in a remark she made not long ago to one of the house mothers who head the individual cottages in which the girls live.

"Never put yourself in the position of punishing anyone," she said. "Let the consequences of an act be the natural results that grow out of it."

To help the girls realize the consequences of their actions and to understand problems in ethics, there are citizenship clubs in which the girls from each cottage discuss the affairs of their group and of the school, consider what needs correction and the best methods of solving the problems. The clubs study the "Code of Morals for Young Men and Women," by Dr. William Hutchins, president of Berea College, and the "Sixteen Citizenship Qualities of the Good American," formulated by Judge Rossiter, of Ohio. Every month, each girl hands in to the assistant in charge of the club work her own marking of her behavior for the month on the basis of her observance of the 16 citizenship qualities.

Mrs. Morse disapproves strongly of relying upon psychology or psychiatry to determine or measure a child's qualities and aptitudes. Such methods are detrimental to a child because they are "fundamentally unspiritual," she declared.

"A child's abilities are so much greater than human methods can measure," she said. "We must surround her with the environment and opportunities to develop those abilities instead of building up limitations around her which give her more to overcome.

"There is nothing more degrading to an individual than to be made to feel that she is not responsible. Self-responsibility, self-control and the ability of self-choice are the most important qualities in an individual's development."

To encourage the girl in recognizing her own responsibility of choice, she is allowed to choose the vocation she will train for while at the school and she is frequently permitted to select the cottage in which she wishes to live. One girl, who was considered "rather unlikely" on her arrival, when she apparently took no interest in anything that was done for her, was delighted when told that she might live in any one of the attractive Dutch colonial cottages she chose. After some consideration, she announced that she would like to live in the one "where they have the little white dog."

On arrival at the school, a girl is met by a friendly worker whose duty it is to help her get properly adjusted in the busy round of activities within the institution. "A job for every ability; a training for that job," is the slogan which is Mrs. Morse's ideal for the school. There are more than 25 courses of training among which each girl may choose what she likes best. And the system of teaching is that of "learning through doing," through which girls are brought in touch, as much as possible, with conditions similar to those they will find when they leave school and go out to work.

A Pet Project

One of Mrs. Morse's pet projects is the mercantile building, now under construction. There all the supplies used at the school will be delivered and retail stores of dry goods, groceries and delicatessen products will be conducted, from which the articles will be distributed among the several cottages and other buildings. Girls will be assigned to various posts in the mercantile building under supervision, and will have opportunities to learn the details of wholesale and retail trade, to study food values and the qualities of fabrics.

Salesmanship courses are one of the chief features of the school and are used to teach the girls many points in good ethics. Students from the business courses act as helpers in the office of the administration building, as bookkeeper, stenographer, telephone operator, file clerk, each with a high sense of responsibility. Others, as assistants in the cottages, workers in the beauty shop, directors in kitchens and waitresses in dining rooms, get the practical experience they will need to earn their livings when they leave the school. Girls who choose cooking assume responsibility for preparation of the meals in the cottage families. When each girl has reached a development in character and training sufficiently satisfactory for her to be paroled, a position is found for her where she will be self-supporting, but workers at the school still keep in touch with her at least until she is over twenty-one.

That Mrs. Morse's idea that an institution should comprise a group of community movements within itself—an idea which she first began to work out when she was called to found the Minnesota Home School for Girls at Sauk Centre, Minn., more than 20 years ago—meets a fundamental need of the girls has been shown by many happy incidents in which the girls themselves took the initiative.

One day two newly arrived girls went bounding up the steps of the administration building, one of them exclaiming enthusiastically to the assistant who met them in the entrance, "We're here. She wants beauty parlor training and I want commercial art."

"What do you know about beauty parlor work and commercial art in this school?" inquired the amused assistant.

"What do we know? Why, don't we know the Smith girls? Hasn't their mother told us about how her girls came to this school and what they learned here and how they're now earning money and being folks? For a year we've been asking the judge to let us come here."

All Photos by S. G. Bowles—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Left—Students of New York Training School for Girls Learning to Be Beauty Parlor Assistants by Actual Practice With Modern Equipment.
Upper Right—Rug-Making Studio in Occupations Building of This School.
Lower Left—Learning to Restore Furniture.
Lower Right—Class of Future Typists.

Making Piano Practice Interesting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"MOTHER, all the girls at school think I'm rather queer," my 10-year-old daughter told me one day. Controlling my feelings I asked:

"Why do they think that, dear?"

"Because I like to practice," she answered. Thinking about it for another moment she added positively:

"And I don't care if they do think so, mother; I still like to practice."

I thought quickly of the last 12 months—the time covered by her music lessons — and remembered many happy times that we had spent together while she practiced.

"I like your practicing, too," I told her—and I do. For about half an hour a day I sit in the living room near the piano, not to see that she does her work but to enjoy her playing. I have done this since the first lesson.

For a year or more before she started studying on the piano she used to ask every few weeks:

"Mother, can't I start taking music lessons now?" I had seen so much enforced practicing, witnessed so much reluctance on the part of children to do their part while learning to play the piano, that I had determined to make sure that my daughter understood the differences between playing and learning to play; to show her that she undertook a definite responsibility when she started music—a responsibility, however, that could be enjoyed as it was carried out. Along with this explanation I told her that my own time is of great value to me and that, while I could gladly arrange a short time each day to enjoy music with her, I had no time to spend coaxing or arguing about practicing. When I felt that this was understood and the desire for music lessons was still active, I selected a teacher whom I felt would appreciate and encourage every earnest effort made by a pupil.

We soon worked out a schedule of practice that not only satisfied both my daughter and me but that seemed to upset the rest of the household as little as possible. In the mornings we come down stairs together and while I start breakfast she practices 15 minutes. At noon when she comes in from school, her entrance is a signal for me to start preparing our lunch, and while I do this she gets in another 15 minutes' practice. This leaves 30 minutes for the late afternoon. This is the time when she does all of the work that she considers especially interesting, for it is the time when I stop everything and listen. She explains to me everything that she is learning, discusses with me the relative values of pieces, tells me, sometimes, under what conditions the composer wrote the piece, why it is named as it is, and many other interesting ideas and facts about her music. Often, in a spirit of daring, we decide on names we think more appropriate for pieces than those given them by their composers. Many times these are humorous and sometimes my daughter adds a few bars or changes a few notes in the composition to see if we can detect a reason for the composer's use of that particular combination of notes.

Occasionally, I arrange something to vary the set plan of these practice periods. I will, for instance, have lunch on the table when she arrives home from school. The simple addition of a lighted candle on the table makes her feel that the occasion is somewhat festive. We will pretend that I am a special guest for whom she must play as soon as lunch is finished. In this way this pushed-back 15 minutes become entertaining for us both. Or she will announce that her afternoon practice period will that day be a recital. Perhaps she will change her dress for the occasion, or add an especially gay hair ribbon, and after the playing is over we have lemonade and cookies in true recital fashion. She often puts in many extra minutes of practice to make these "recitals" better.

Much of this interest in practice is, of course, due to the modern method of teaching even the once monotonous scales by including them in a tune with an enticing name. Think how much more joyous it is to play the airplanes start off, procession in the forest, the butterfly and the bee, swaying ferns or the house by the roadside, than it would be to play simply a scale of C or F or G. With this on her side, almost any parent by injecting a little thought and gay interest into the affair can make piano practice interesting for her child. E. R. J.

School Magazine Of Unusual Merit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS not often that a high school magazine achieves an interest so general as to be good reading to those who know none of the students getting it out. But the high school pupils of Concord, Mass., have done the unusual in their November issue of the Voice, in making it a special Louisa May Alcott number. The date on its cover, Nov. 29, 1933, is, of course, significant, for Concord and also for the rest of the United States, this year being the centenary of that beloved author of "Little Women."

High school magazines have improved much in the past five years. Increasing numbers of them are seizing opportunities like this to go beyond the walls of the high school for their material and purpose, and to make their magazine of worth to those who have no personal interest in the pupils. This is a larger editorial vision, and is a long step ahead of the frivolous nothingness written up in many a high school magazine of the past.

Earmarks of Sincerity

This number of the Voice is the first that has come my way, but if a fair sample it is an unusually well-written, well-edited magazine. It has none of the earmarks of a faculty-run publication, nor does it show any of the signs of sophistry that one sometimes finds in high school publications intent upon aping the superficial lampoonery of certain types of college magazines. It is sincere in presentation, and in choice of material gives one the impression of offering the reader the cream of an abundance of articles growing out of genuine contact with the subject. Many aspects of Miss Alcott's life are taken up, interviews with Concord residents who knew her, visits to the various houses connected with the Alcott family, anecdotes that are delightful reading, original poems. The material is intimate, showing that this is no superficial piece of work on the part of these students. They could not have written on or chosen their subjects with such breadth and depth of understanding if they had not been "sold" (as they themselves might put it) on the whole thing. The frontispiece is reproduced from a photograph of Miss Molly Harlow, one of their own graduates, shown as "Amy" in the "Little Women" put on by the Concord Players, a well-known town amateur organization descended from the group founded by the Alcott girls. Throughout the magazine are original sketches of the various houses in Concord in which the Alcotts lived. In sending me at my request the issue of the magazine a high school junior writes:

Miss Loomis, of our English department, has asked me to give you an idea of how we gathered material for the Louisa May Alcott Anniversary issue of the Voice. This number is, of course, a special one, and most of the material was submitted by the freshmen and sophomores. The main thought was to get all the facts available about Miss Alcott's life before she was 20, because the incidents of Miss Alcott's girlhood would be more interesting to high school pupils. But the upper-classmen were not barred from contributing. Each pupil of each English class wrote something about Miss Alcott in some form or other, and the best papers were chosen for publication.

Worth the Doing

A project like this is worth the doing. It is not in any sense a rehash of material already published in books. The result, on the contrary, shows every sign of active contact with the locality and its people. How many schools have issued special numbers of their magazines, devoting them to some aspect of general local interest? It would be good to hear from some of these schools and to see the copies of the school magazines. A school magazine in Chicago today, for instance, cannot afford to ignore the developments of the Century of Progress. A Minnesota school may contribute through its magazine much valuable Indian local history. A school along the shores of the Great Lakes has the whole subject of the St. Lawrence Waterways to examine for a special issue, with the chance to treat it in a colorful and interesting way from the time of the French voyageurs down to the present political and economic questions. Boys and girls of today love active modern living. Their interests are far-reaching. Their school magazines, encouraged by wise faculty guidance, can and should be channels of the best junior thinking,—a worthy expression of wide-awake modern high school students. M. J. T.

England's System Of Examinations

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

COMPLAINTS concerning the school examinations in England have been made for many years. To remove the causes of criticism the Secondary Schools Examination Council is making certain recommendations. The standard examination for the secondary schools of England and Wales is a "fifth form" examination, known as the School Certificate Examination, designed to test the results of the course of general education up to about the age of 16. The standard for a pass was expected, when this examination was instituted a few years ago, to be within the reach of pupils of reasonable industry and ordinary intelligence. The whole form, not the individual pupil, was to be the unit for entry, and a large proportion of the pupils in the form was expected to pass.

But the examination has come to be regarded as more than a school examination. A pass in certain subjects has been accepted by the universities as equivalent to the matriculation examination. This has led to abuses, Lord Eustace Percy pointed this out in a speech at Cranleigh School. He said that business men now asked young applicants, "Have you got the school certificate, and have you got matriculation standard in the school certificate?" It was high time, said Lord Eustace, that universities, business men, the Board of Education, and everyone got rid of what had become a mere incubus on education.

The natural result of this emphasis upon matriculation is that heads of schools are pressed by parents to allow pupils to try for matriculation when it is not in their best interests to do so. The Examinations Council recommend therefore that the examination should no longer be accepted by the universities as an alternative to matriculation. Further, a matriculation examination should not be taken except by genuine candidates for admission to a university and then only after 17 years of age.

Faculty-Student Unity Helped By School Assembly

"THROUGH the school assembly we are permitted to view worth-while examples of platform procedure," says a student at the Newark State Normal School. "The majority of us learn most quickly by seeing someone who challenges our admiration do things gracefully. Because we admire we are aroused into wanting voice culture and control habits of speech, poise, gesture, and other outward expressions of personality. Being a part of a properly controlled audience is a training in itself. In our schools, for instance, we have an unwritten rule by which the entire student body rises to acknowledge the introduction of the guest. One does this at home when a guest is presented, and good manners are good manners, whether expressed by the group or singly. Being a part of a well-trained audience also aids us to develop the habit of listening courteously and responding courteously. Certain habits of this kind, acquired through the assembly, are outward signs of culture easily recognized.

Should Be a Challenge

"Good assembly programs should challenge thought and inspire reading and research. It were better, perhaps, if oftener the student body were prepared for the subjects presented by outsiders so that listening would be fostered by the background of knowledge. To be a part of an audience exposed to the best in art, music, education, letters, economics has a cultural value in itself which cannot be easily measured. The very word assembly means unity; therefore the assembly is one of the most effective agencies for promoting cooperation, solidarity and the finest type of school spirit.

"In our school at Newark we have a very decided attitude toward establishing through our assembly programs, student and faculty participation. The student committee meets with the dean to plan the assembly work for the year. An attempt is made to provide for a large variety of interests and to bring from the fields of music, art, letters, science and education recognized authorities who will inspire thinking and enrich experience.

Every One Contributes

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THE HOME FORUM

A Crisp Irish Christmas

"GOD be with the old times." The frequency with which this exclamation was uttered in my childhood caused me much wonder. It seemed to be on the lips of every grown-up at the Christmas season of the year and was generally uttered in a tone which implied that no festivities, however eventful, could hope to compare with those of years gone by. I could not possibly imagine how any times might have been pleasanter than existing times. Certainly every Christmas of my childhood seemed well-nigh perfect. Of course, if I were pinned down, I would be constrained to admit that the happiest of all was that of 1903—one of the few Yuletides in half a century that was blessed with a fall of snow.

In those days an Irish Christmas properly began about the middle of October when the ingredients for the plum pudding were assembled. Ours was a four-pound pudding that year. By this I mean that into the big wooden bowl went four carefully weighed pounds of each of the major constituents. Undertaken in the household's leisure moments and finished about the second week in November, it was at once divided into four parts—one part for Christmas, one for New Year's and one for the sixth of January (old Christmas night); the fourth part was sent in even portions to sundry relatives abroad.

Preparations for Noël, begun thus early, were not allowed to droop, and spare hours during the remainder of November and the first half of December were devoted to the refurbishing of old clothing and toys for the parish poor.

* * *

Our seven-foot tree did not arrive that year until Christmas Eve and it was no easy task to trim it. Electric lights had not been installed and the tiny wax candles had to be arranged at such intervals from the tinsel as would eliminate the danger and yet preserve uniformity in decoration; but by tea time that tree was dressed so royally that it looked like a king in his coronation robes. At nightfall the age-old ceremony of "setting the candle" was performed. To the singing of "While shepherds watched their flocks by night," a candle was solemnly placed in the center window to "light" the way of the Christ-child. I remember that our candle was no sooner in position than the strains of "O Holy Night" came softly to our ears. The carolers were giving us the customary ten minutes of seasonal airs. When the singing had ended, the entire household gathered in the living room, and the fireside was the center of a hundred new enchantments as we listened to the reading of Dickens' ever lovely "Christmas Carol."

What a sight met our eyes when we awoke on Christmas morning! The countryside was wrapped in a mantle of white and snow was still falling gently—just like thoughts that come and go, the feathery flakes playing together in the air, like midgets, before settling on the ground. It was the first time that the younger members of the family had seen a snowfall and their wonder was a treat to behold. But soon that wonder gave way to whoops of delight as a miscellany of wrapped packages was suddenly discovered. Shouts reverberated throughout the house and bare feet went pattering down stairs to Mother, still in bed. Shortly after breakfast our guests arrived and with them the postman, and the opening of letters and exchanging of gifts sounded as if a troop of cavalry had invaded the domicile.

* * *

By church time the sky had cleared and the air was tremulous with the joy of winter. The river etched its way, like a dark scarf, across the earth's hoary coat, while the path through the woods was as soft as velvet—a carpet so dainty that one wanted to tread it on tiptoes. As we paused to marvel at a midwinter crocus which had thrust itself up through its quilt of white, the church bells chimed out their message of "peace on earth, goodwill to men." I shall always remember the sexton's greeting to my father: "'Tis a crisp Irish Christmas we're having."

There were thirty at our table for dinner and, while three decades have since elapsed, that dinner still remains one of the most enjoyable of my life. It was my father's opinion, and his father's before him, that nobody had any business to be outside his own home after church on Christmas day. In deference to that opinion, and to our own great joy as well, the afternoon and evening were spent by the fireside telling anew the lovely legends and folklore that are forever a part of an Irish Yuletide. About half past nine all joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne" and the stirring "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and by ten o'clock every light in the house was out and most of us were fast asleep. Another and unforgettable Christmas had come and gone almost ere we knew it, had joined the ranks of the "old times."

And "God be with those old times." There I am echoing the expression myself. I had to breast and buffet the storms of manhood, in order to realize the sheltered serenity and bliss of childhood days. But the joy of old times, like the joy of Christmas, is simply the joy of home—home, that blessed word, which cancels to young and old the fragrant song of ever-present joy.

G. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year ... $12.00 Three months $3.25 Six months $6.00 One month ... 75c Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

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14 pages	2c	24 to 30 pages	6c
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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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Courtesy of the Anderson Galleries, Chicago, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Winter": From a Painting by Gardner Symons

Tangled Sunrays

Aslant from yonder sunlit hill
The lance-like sunrays stream across
The meadows where the king-cups toss
I' the wind, and where the beech-leaves thrill
With flooding light they twist and turn
And seem to interlace and burn.
Until at last in tangle spun
'Mid the damp grass their race is run.

—WILLIAM SHARP, in "Poems." (New York: Duffield.)

A String of Green Amber

(An Odyssey)

Friends and relatives never seem to realize, when they are seeing us off, that a chance remark may influence the whole course of our journey. As the ship was being cleared of visitors from the shore, almost the last words we heard in a familiar voice were:

"If you run across a string of green amber, remember that I'd like it."

Green amber—the idea took hold of us. Even if a particular row of shops displayed merely the usual varieties, some of the pale yellow of Christmas barley candy, others like butterscotch, perhaps round the next corner, dangling in the disorder behind a dingy window, that green string might catch our eye. And round the corner we would go.

In due time, we crossed the historic Straits of Messina between Italy and Sicily, with Scylla and Charybdis not far to the north. As the train hitched along the Sicilian coast through groves of oranges and lemons, the other travelers were searching the clouds, wondering if Etna's cone would show itself for them that day, planning excursions to the lava fields, comparing the size of the Greek theaters at Taormina and Syracuse. To our ears the revolving wheels were repeating: "Sicilian *amber*, Sicilian *amber* . . ."

At Palermo, back from seeing the mosiacs at Monreale, we hurried to the grand jewelry store in the hotel. "No green amber in Palermo," the proprietor replied; but he assured us that his representative in Syracuse had a string, and would call on us there in two days' time. Always that string was a lap ahead.

At Syracuse, it was late in the day before the man turned up. We had seen the sights: the Greek theater, the quarries that once held imprisoned and defeated Athenians. We had even taken a walk in the country, up the River Cyane to the only Egyptian papyrus growing in Europe—said to have been a gift long ago from Ptolemy Philadelphus. But all day that promised green string had lurked in the back of our minds. What the man brought was not it. Still, here was a beginning. For the first time, as we held the beads up this way and that, we saw a greenish, milky light shoot now and then through their clear brown—tawny like the French *sucre d'orge*. But to carry this home in triumph as the string of green amber—no.

Soon after we landed in Egypt, I made a jotting in my Line a Day: "On track of green amber chain." We never caught up with that chain. Instead, between inspecting hieroglyphics, Nilometers, water wheels, cataracts, crocodiles, and King Fuad, we plunged into the bazaars, where strings of green "amber" hung in profusion. There we grew wise; we learned to know certain hallmarks of deception. For synthetic amber—made of amber dust, and tinted—can be detected. Beads must not weigh too heavily in the hand; surfaces must not have the honed look of a freshly planned ice pond. Especially, common sense enters in: no natural deposit could form round so motley a collection of objects as were encased inside these manufactured beads. We left Egypt without our prize.

By the time we reached Damascus, hope was waning. Our guide consulted the hotel proprietor. Yes, he believed he knew the very thing—if it had not been sold. A string of Russian amber presented long ago by a former Sultan, and now in the possession of a lady who must part with it. A likely tale, we thought; did anything ever sound more suspicious? But our interest kindled. And just as we were leaving the city, the string arrived.

Shining, egg-shaped blobs alternated with dull beads of silver filigree, the long chain airily light, the surfaces mellow, the shifting colors tending to the deep green of sea grasses. Throwing caution to the winds, we carried it off. My diary has curt entries about the "Street Called Straight," the Great Mosque, the orchards, but exclaims: "Green amber at last!"

We grew to pin our faith on that necklace; yet, when we met in Paris the friend whose parting remark had added so much interest to our trip, we handed it out to her shamefacedly.

"It may not be real."

We had a Paris expert decide that. The shop was stirred from its accustomed quiet by his exclamation:

"'Genuine'? It is unique!" He laughed. "You trust you did not pay too much for it? I repeat to you, it is *unique!* There is no limit to what should be paid for the uniquely beautiful."

P. R.

America's First Drama

The original Port Royal and the first fort, some nine miles away from the present village, was the scene of an episode, which, in unique and curious interest, cannot be paralleled in the literary history of this continent. For it was here, in this remote and lonely spot, peopled by a few French settlers and some friendly Indians, that the first poetic drama in America was composed and acted in November, 1606.

Its history is as spontaneous as the little play itself. It was written as a welcome home to the Sieur de Poutrincourt, Governor of the Colony of Port Royal, who had gone exploring down the Atlantic Coast, leaving one Marc Lescarbot, a French Advocate, wit and poet, in charge. When it was known in November that the sails of the Governor's returning ship might soon be expected to enter the Basin, Lescarbot, as he says in his history of New France, decided to express the relief and welcome of the Colony in a lyric drama, called "Neptune's Theatre," to be played almost entirely on the water. The cast comprised Neptune, six Tritons, four Indians, and "a welcoming assemblage."

Standing at the Basin's edge where it all occurred, looking out at the hills sheltering the water, I could see the little train of canoes setting out. The god of the sea in full regalia, drawn by six Tritons rising from the ocean to represent his horses, followed by the useful Indians "bearing gifts." I could hear the ringing, punctilious inflection of those clear-cut French voices delivering the first dramatic verse ever uttered on this continent.—From "Canadian Houses of Romance," by KATHERINE HALE. (Toronto: MacMillan).

MARKED in their qualities of design are the paintings of Mr. Gardner Symons. He had that artist's vision before which the elements of a scene in nature fall into an orderly arrangement that defines the beauty of a vista without falsifying its essential character. While this artist did not allow nature to impose its chaotic materials on him, he in turn was faithful to the scene in the larger sense of discovering and accepting its dominant tones and flavors. "Winter" is typical of a favorite class of subjects with this painter, whose sensitivity to decorative forms found a lively field for expression in a scene that embraces a stretch of blue river dotted with patches of floating ice. His feeling for rhythm is to be noticed in the variety of treatment given to the trees in this picture, which are all subtly related in direction of line while being differentiated in tonal values. Stirring is the diagonal downward sweep of the hillside, with outcroppings of stone as dark notes in the white expanse. His paintings were done with wide, sure strokes of the pigment laid on with a full brush. One of his happiest winters was spent in the Berkshires in Massachusetts, painting beside the swift running Deerfield River among the hills along the Mohawk Trail. Mr. Symons is represented in more than a dozen American museums, in many club galleries and in private collections. His work took prizes in many big exhibitions in the United States and at the Buenos Aires Exposition in 1910.

The Incredible Green of Tahiti

It is late afternoon when we reach Tahiti, and I tremble with excitement at the first sight of it, as something which I could never have imagined. I had thought Martinique green, as I once thought Ireland green, but they are drab in comparison with this. It seems, indeed, as though there were no other color in the world which could ever again matter in the slightest degree; as though one did not only see it, but was shot through and through with it, permeated with it; so that one's every thought was green, reflecting the glitter of the shining, opaque, enamel-like leaves which cast back the light like mirrors, of the fine transparent leaves, the fern-like foliage. I am old enough now to have schooled myself not to expect much, but I could never have expected anything like this, excelling all expectation, full in the blaze of the late afternoon sun.

One end of the island runs up from the sea in a sharp wedge and then come mountains; mountain upon mountain, rocky, grey-blue, purple-blue, indigo, and a blue which is close upon black, peaked and jagged like a scroll of music with more faraway mountains the precise shade of faded harebells.

The highest peak of all, Aorai—and it is these vowels that make the Tahitian language so lovely—has her head in the lead grey and silver of a cumulus cloud; but the Diadem, the pride of Tahiti, with her seven piercing peaks of deep indigo, is flung across with no more than the lightest scarf of that mist which lies thick among the innumerable ravines. The foothills and lower slopes are of that same vivid and indescribable green, with—and here is an extravagance of beauty—a broken rainbow arched above the town, small white wooden buildings and toy churches embowered and almost lost in trees; while at either side of the road are more trees, deeply green as the velvet of a huntsman's coat. . . .

I am scribbling as best I can as we rattle along. The smell of guavas, like warm flannel, of mangoes, daturas; of dust and a depth of damp vegetation untouched by the sun; of plants like animals; of sweet ginger flower and wild gardenia—or tiare, the national flower of Tahiti; of lantana, with the stuffy odour of nettle beds at home in England; of seaweed and stagnant salt water pools; while the sibilant secret hush-hush-hush of palms, the pat of small waves on the shore is forever in the ears.—From "The Venture Book," by ELEANOR MORDAUNT. (London: Lane.)

Erkennen und Lieben

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALS Mose des große Gesetz Gottes aufstellte: „Du sollst deinen Nächsten lieben wie dich selbst", ein Gesetz, das mit seinem wohltuenden Einfluß alle die menschlichen Beziehungen betreffenden seinen Lehren der Bibel durchdringt, förderte er in wunderbarer Weise den Mut des hebräischen Volkes und gab dem Erwachen zu einer besseren Gesellschaftsordnung für alle Menschen einen starken Antrieb. Dieses Gesetz war die natürliche und notwendige Folge des vom Gesetzgeber zuerst aufgestellten Gesetzes: „Du sollst den Herrn, deinen Gott, liebhaben von ganzem Herzen".

Viele erkennen, daß Jesus diese Gesetze wiederholte und erweiterte und ihnen eine neue oder viel umfassendere Bedeutung gab. Aber die Christenheit ist anscheinend immer noch weit davon entfernt, die wahre Bedeutung der von Jesus betonten beiden Gebote zu erkennen, und versäumt daher, sie anzuwenden. Liegt es vielleicht nicht daran, daß wir verhältnismäßig nur in geringem Maße erkennen, was wir lieben sollen, oder wie wir lieben sollen?

Alle, die etwas von der Christlichen Wissenschaft verstehen gelernt haben und einigermaßen mit der durch diese Wissenschaft geoffenbarten Tatsache vertraut geworden sind, daß Gott die vollkommene Liebe ist, werden übereinstimmend erklären, daß Gott auch nur einigermaßen erkennen, Ihn lieben heißt. Ferner wird es natürlich und in der Tat sehr wünschenswert, diese Liebe darin zu bekunden, daß wir unsere Mitmenschen so erkennen, wie sie in der wahren Schöpfungswissenschaft wirklich bestehen, und daß wir sie demgemäß aufrichtig und wahrhaft lieben. Sogar im gewöhnlichen Leben hört man über jemand, der gewohnheitsmäßig freundliche Beweggründe hegt und die Goldene Regel anwendet, oft sagen: „Ihn kennen, heißt ihn lieben".

Christus Jesus lehrte bekanntlich, wie überaus notwendig es ist, Gott und den Menschen recht zu erkennen; er lehrte, daß wir Gott auf rechte Art und unsern Nächsten wie uns selber lieben sollen. Er selber erkannte Gott recht, lehrte seine Mitmenschen Gott erkennen, betete, daß die Liebe, mit der Gott ihn liebte, in ihnen sein möge, und lehrte sie ihre Nächsten so lieben, wie er sie liebte. Indem er dies im täglichen Verkehr mit seiner Umgebung beständig einhielt, gab er seinen Nachfolgern eine wichtige weitere Regel für ihr Denken und Verhalten. Er sagte: „Ein neu Gebot gebe ich euch, daß ihr euch untereinander liebet, wie ich euch geliebt habe, auf daß auch ihr einander liebhabt". Aber das setzte voraus, daß sie zuerst Gott erkannten und liebten, wie der Meister Ihn erkannte, und dann dieses Gebot in die Tat umsetzten, nicht in der von den Schulen gelehrten äußerlichen Art, sondern wie Jesus liebte—mit einem im Heilen von Krankheit und im Zerstören von Sünde zum Ausdruck kommenden Verständnis, Erbarmen und Reichtum an Liebe.

Diese praktischen Beweise der vollkommenen Liebe, die die wichtigen Wirkungen des Urchristentums waren, werden heute durch Anwendung der in der Christlichen Wissenschaft erklärten christlichen Lehren des großen Meisters wiederholt. Die Heilungen sind das Ergebnis der aufrichtigen Anwendung dieser Wissenschaft, weil sie ihre Schüler Gott verstehen oder erkennen lehrt. Mary Baker Eddy erklärt im Lehrbuch dieser Glaubenslehre „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 140): „Nicht auf materiellem, sondern auf geistigem Wege erkennen wir Ihn als das göttliche Gemüt, als Leben, Wahrheit und Liebe. In dem Verhältnis, wie wir das göttliche Wesen erfassen und Gott verständnisvoll lieben, werden wir Ihm gehorchen und Ihn anbeten, indem wir nicht mehr über die Körperlichkeit streiten, sondern uns der Überfülle unseres Gottes erfreuen".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt also ihre Schüler das göttliche Wesen Gottes verstehen und somit Ihn lieben. Dies veranlaßt sie natürlich zum Beweis ihrer Treue gegen das von Johannes wiederholte Gebot, „daß wer Gott liebt, daß der auch seinen Bruder liebe".

Bei dem Bestreben, dieses „königliche Gesetz" der Nächstenliebe anzuwenden, sind einem die klaren Lehren dieser Wissenschaft der Liebe über das Beten beständig eine Hilfe. Wenn man recht beten lernt, bereitet einem das Bekunden geistiger Liebe Freude, und es beglückt alle, die mit ihrem sanften Einfluß in Berührung kommen. Über diese große Hilfe beim Wachstum in der Gnade schreibt Mrs. Eddy in „Nein und Ja" (S. 39): „Wahrhaft beten heißt nicht Gott um Liebe bitten; es heißt lieben lernen und alle Menschen in eine Liebe einschließen. Durch das Gebet machen wir uns die Liebe zunutze, mit der Er uns liebt".

In der Christlichen Wissenschaft kommt dieses Üben geistiger Liebe stets mehr in Langmut, Geduld und in einfachen Gefälligkeiten als in vielem Reden darüber zum Ausdruck. Durch Widerspiegeln der Liebe, die allumfassend, rein und unaussprechlich gütig ist, wird die Ermahnung des geliebten Jüngers immer mehr erfüllt: „Meine Kindlein, lasset uns nicht lieben mit Worten noch mit der Zunge, sondern mit der Tat und mit der Wahrheit".

Durch solches Denken lernen die Christen Gott und den Menschen besser erkennen. Indem sie den Menschen als Gottes geistiges und vollkommenes Bild und Gleichnis erkennen, finden sie, daß Erkennen und Lieben in der Tat eng zusammenhängen. Wie das Sonnenlicht alle Strahlen in einer großen Lichtstrahlung in sich schließt, so schließt jene „eine Liebe", die allen durch Anwendung klarer und willkommener wird, uns alle in sich.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Listening

Would you learn how to listen, how to hear
The faint beat in each snow-flake's fluttering fall;
The trembling stir upon the lily-stalks;
The plaintive echo of a wood dove's call;
The rustling music when the twilight talks?

There are so many things for one to hear—
The swift whirr of the tiny humming bird,
Dipping its bill far down some pale flower-cup;
The pad of rabbit's feet upon the grass
And sometimes, in the summer evening's hush,
The tender music of a hermit thrush.

The birds and flowers have lovely things to tell
But one must listen carefully and well!

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG.

Knowing and Loving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Moses gave out the great law of God, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," a law which permeates with its benign influence all the pure Scriptural teachings concerning human relationships, he wonderfully advanced the morale of the Hebrew people and gave a strong impulse to the dawning of a better social order for all mankind. This law was the natural and necessary sequence to the primary law, declared by the lawgiver, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart."

Many recognize that Jesus reiterated and amplified these laws, giving them a new or far more extensive meaning. But the Christian world still seems far from realizing the true import of the two commandments stressed by Jesus, and so is lacking in its application of them. May it not be due to the fact that we know but little, comparatively, of what we are to love, or how we are to love?

Those who have secured some understanding of Christian Science and have become somewhat acquainted with God as perfect Love, as revealed by this Science, will uniformly declare that to know God, even in a small degree, is to love Him. Furthermore, it becomes natural and, indeed, very desirable to express this love in knowing our fellow-beings as they really exist in the true Science of creation, and thus to love them in sincerity and in truth. Even in the common human sense of social relationships, it is often said of one who habitually entertains kindly motives and uses the Golden Rule: "To know him is to love him."

We know that Christ Jesus taught the great necessity for knowing God and man aright; he taught that one should love God in the right way, and love one's neighbor as oneself. He himself knew God aright, taught his fellow men how to know Him, prayed that the love wherewith he was loved of God might be in them, and taught them how to love their neighbors as he himself loved them. Constantly doing this in his common intercourse with those around him, he gave his followers one great additional rule of thought and conduct. He said, "A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another." But this was based on first knowing and loving God as the Master knew Him, and then putting this commandment into practice, not as the schools taught their formal modes, but as Jesus loved—with understanding, compassion, and tenderness, expressed in healing sickness and destroying sin.

These practical demonstrations of perfect Love, which were the important effects of original Christianity, are repeated today by the application of the Christly teachings of the great Master made plain in Christian Science. The healing results follow the sincere utilization of this Science, because it teaches its students to understand or know God. Mary Baker Eddy declares in the textbook of this religion, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 140): "Not materially but spiritually we know Him as divine Mind, as Life, Truth, and Love. We shall obey and adore in proportion as we apprehend the divine nature and love Him understandingly, warring no more over the corporeality, but rejoicing in the affluence of our God."

The teaching of Christian Science, therefore, leads its students to understand the divine nature of God, and thus to love Him. This naturally causes them to demonstrate their fidelity to the commandment, which is reiterated in the words of John, "That he who loveth God love his brother also."

In striving to put this "royal law" of loving one's neighbor into practice, one is constantly aided through the clear teachings of this Science of Love concerning prayer. As one learns how to pray aright, expressing spiritual love becomes a joy and incites happiness for all who are touched by its gentle influence. Concerning this great aid to growth in grace, Mrs. Eddy writes in "No and Yes" (p. 39): "True prayer is not asking God for love; it is learning to love, and to include all mankind in one affection. Prayer is the utilization of the love wherewith He loves us."

In Christian Science this exercise of spiritual love invariably finds expression in forbearance, patience, and simple deeds of kindness, rather than in much talking about it. Reflecting, in some degree, the Love that is universal, pure, and unutterably kind, will fulfill, more and more, the admonition of the beloved disciple, "My little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth."

In such spiritual exercise Christians learn to know God and man better. Recognizing man as His image and likeness, spiritual and perfect, they find that knowing and loving are indeed closely associated. As the sunlight includes all rays in one great irradiance of light, so we are all included in that "one affection" which, as it is utilized, becomes clearer and more welcome to all.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Wagner Turns Journalist

On the fifteenth of April, 1840, they moved into their new quarters on the fourth floor of No. 25 rue du Helder, fifty yards or so from the Boulevard des Italiens, the most elegant artistic and literary quarter in Paris. The very day of the move, Lehrs brought news of a great disaster—the Théâtre de la Renaissance had gone bankrupt. Wagner was knocked all of a heap. He now began to wonder whether Meyerbeer, who was always in the know about everything, had put him on to this theatre in order to shunt him off the Grand Opéra. But he was not one to give way under misfortune, and with the spontaneous energy he always displayed in times of crisis he plunged into his *Rienzi*, determined that this time he would get through with it. In all this he obeyed the instincts of the true artist, who, when anything occurs to disturb the balance of his life, automatically proceeds to redress it by an act of creation. And it should not be in Paris that he would get his work performed, but in Dresden, where Semper, the architect, had been commissioned to build a new theatre. Meanwhile he had got to live.

He therefore betook himself to Schlesinger, who published the *Gazette Musicale*, and the works of Liszt, Chopin, and a host of other composers, and suggested that he should publish his *Two Grenadiers*. Schlesinger would only agree on condition that he put down fifty francs by way of deposit. As Wagner had not got fifty francs, Schlesinger told him he could work it off by writing some articles for his *Gazette*. So Wagner went home and turned scribe. But as he could not possibly write in French, he had to employ the services of a translator, of course at his own expense. Oh, well; it could not be helped. Then and there he sat down and dashed off a longish dissertation "On German Music." It attracted attention. Schlesinger said he would like more, and in the course of two months Wagner sent him "The Executant's Task and the Composer's Independence," "A Visit to Beethoven," and "A German Composer in Paris." In these articles Wagner avenged himself for the snubs he had received.

"Poverty and privation, unfailing comrades of the German artist, it is to you that, in recording these sacred memories, it behooves me to address my initial invocation." Such were the opening words of his "Visit to Beethoven." The visit, be it remarked, was wholly imaginary and symbolical, for Wagner never beheld his deity. But here, in these glowing pages, he gives a vivid impression of the great man's genius, of his rustic ways, of his loneliness. . . . Never had he felt himself so near as now to the glorious and incomparable master who pointed out to him the rock from whose summit one learns to gaze forth undazzled on the world and its temptations. He would not sell himself, he would not debase himself, nor pander to the grovelling public taste, nor play the sycophant to the second-rate.—GUY DE POURTALES, in "Richard Wagner. The Story of an Artist." Translated from the French by LEWIS MAY. (New York: Harpers.)

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GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING

Winter Berries for Winter Birds

Make a List Now for Spring Planting

When the paths are deep with snow,
And the branches hanging low,
Warwing, flicker, grosbeak stay
To cheer the landscape day by day:
All a-berry-picking go
When the paths are deep with snow.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER birds fly from place to place mainly in search of food, and are to be found in greatest numbers where the food supply is most plentiful. They are always snug and warm, no matter how cold the weather may be as long as they can find enough to eat.

When the weather is mild and open one need not be concerned about his feathered friends, but when the ground is covered deep with snow, when the wind is whistling around the corner, and it is 17 below, then it is time to consider what the birds are going to do while their food supply is buried a foot or two.

A goodly number of all the ornamental shrubs, vines, and trees bear fruits which remain on the branches during the winter months. Fortunately the kinds producing winter berries or seeds are among the most desirable for landscape planting, and during the warmer weather provide just as pleasing an effect as those which do not produce edible seeds or else produce seeds that ripen and drop during the summer and fall.

No matter what the location may be, or what type of plant would best fit in a certain spot, one bearing winter seeds can be found. If there is an old stump, a bird house support, telephone pole, stone wall, or rustic fence to be partly covered, American bittersweet or Virginia creeper may be selected.

For a low-growing shrub suitable for foundation and walk-intersection plantings Japanese barberry has been extensively used. Other small shrubs such as coralberry and snowberry with clusters of berries colored as the plant names indicate are both very well adapted for planting in shady places. The many varieties of cotoneasters also produce attractive fruits which persist far into the winter.

Suitable for House Corners

There is a large number of medium growing shrubs suitable for planting at house corners, along high foundations, against blank wall spaces, and in the border planting. The different varieties of privet, when allowed to flower and not clipped as for hedges, produce an abundance of grapelike clusters of blue berries. White Kerria (Rhodotypus Kerriodes) produces black seeds in clusters of four, and is at home in partly shaded spots. A large number of native roses and their hybrids produce bright colored fruit, and are worthy of a place in our garden borders. Some of the most popular ones are the Rugosa hybrids, sweetbriar, Carolina and prairie roses.

Among the taller growing shrubs producing bird-enticing fruits are the different varieties of viburnum, sumac, buckthorn, euonymus, and ilex or winterberry. These shrubs fit well into the boundary planting along property lines.

Deciduous trees that will interest feathered winter visitors include mountain ash with its clusters of orange berries; birches with their bundles of tiny winged seeds; and the numerous varieties of hawthorns with their highly colored fleshy fruits.

Providing Shelters Also

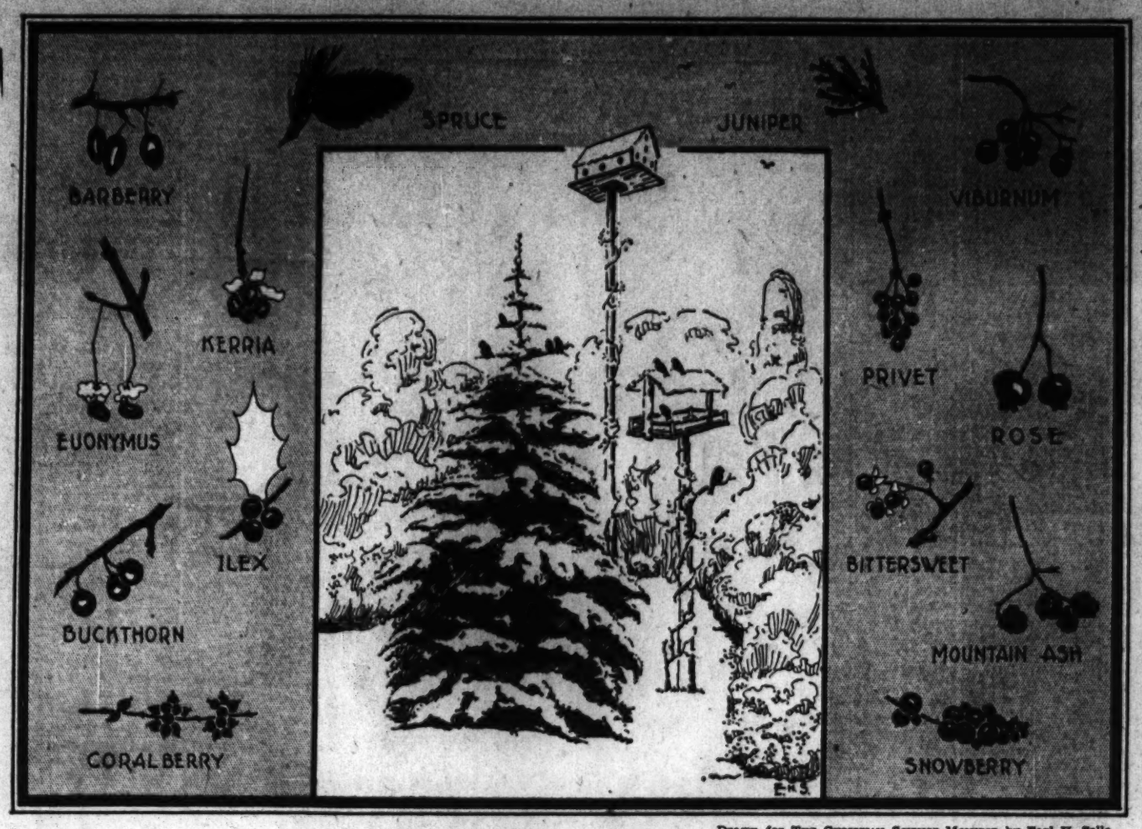
Pines, spruces and firs with their cones full of delicious winged seeds, and junipers with their blue berries, comprise the evergreens most desirable for winter food supply. Their dense winter foliage adds to their usefulness in supplying welcome shelters and sleeping quarters during disagreeable weather.

Should you not have plants bearing winter fruits, and wish to attract birds during the cold winter months, a few of the above or some others not here mentioned will be found useful. They will be as an oasis in a desert of snow to the crossbills, grosbeaks, siskins, redpolls, waxwings, song sparrows, bobwhites, juncos, snow buntings and flickers.

The species of birds attracted will depend largely upon the locality, but wherever winters are cold, berries and winged seeds will help bring hitherto unknown visitors to your garden. Once attracted they may be induced to remain all winter by supplementing a dwindling berry supply with sheltered food racks containing grains, mixed poultry feed, or crusts of bread for the seed-eating birds; and suet, fat pork, or chopped nuts for the insect-eating birds such as woodpeckers, nuthatches and chickadees.

Thus a cordial invitation when needed most will be repaid many times with grateful chirps of satisfaction and appreciation.

EARL H. SELLE



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Earl H. Selle

Berry-Bearing Shrubs and Vines Are Effective on the Home Grounds When the Leaves of Autumn Have Fallen and the Evergreens Again Become Rulers of the Winter Scene. And the Gay Berries Have the Added Attraction of Being Much Needed Food for Winter Birds. Feeding Stations Provided With Grain and Suet Can Supplement the Berry Supply.

Hobbies and Hints

Homewood, Illinois

Dear Fellow Gardeners:

Many of us are often hard put as to what to do to give a finishing touch to our gardens. It would seem that a very effective way is to surround the plot with an attractive border.

We have done a lot of experimenting and have come to the conclusion that one of the prettiest and most satisfactory is the dwarf marigold (Tagetes Signata Pumila).

It is compact and bushy, with beautiful fernlike leaves, with a mass of bright golden yellow flowers, and grows about nine inches high. It has a delightful fragrance, not what one expects to get from the ordinary marigold, which inclines to rankness. These little plants are very hardy and will stand transplanting to pots and make fine house plants.

Another very fine border plant is the dwarf sweet alyssum. It, like the above mentioned seed, should not be sown too thickly. This is sometimes called carpet of snow and is also very fragrant.

Seeds of either of these plants should be sown at least six inches from the lawn, so that the mower will not injure them. They also work very well in combination alternating the plants. The double portlacca or sunplant is also very effective as a border, especially when brilliant colors are used.

For circular beds an ornamental grass, such as Pennisetum Longistylum (striped grass), is very nice. It has graceful greenish white plumes and should be set well back to prevent destruction by the lawn mower.

And speaking of circular beds we have one that gives us much pleasure because it needs so little attention. It is near the down spout from an eaves trough that is not connected with the sewer. When it rains this bed is watered automatically. This is a nice place to plant cannas, callas, caladiums and plants that need lots of water.

For a bed of this sort if one does not care for the grass before mentioned just try a lot of mixed pansy seed and you will be surprised at the results. (Mrs.) C. H. M.

We are glad to include in the Hobby column this and any other good ideas in the field of gardening or home building.—Editor.

Birmingham, Mich.

Dear Garden Friends:

The Garden Hobbyists need not be idle during the winter months. Then is the time to plan their gardens for the coming season and to write their Garden Hobby letters, telling of their experiences of the past and their hopes for the future. The coming of the seed and flower catalogues in January is about the first sign of spring. It is at that time, too, the days begin to grow longer. A delightful book for the garden lover to read during the winter month is "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," by Countess Mary Annette Beauchamp Russell.

I should like to tell of plans I have for a hobby in my garden next year. At a flower exhibit last fall, in one corner, was an unusual and interesting display of old-fashioned garden herbs. There were dozens of varieties and so fragrant! Many I knew by name but had never seen until the exhibitor pointed them out. Some were famous in literature—mentioned by Shakespeare—clothed in sentiment. Others, famous for their use as seasonings and flavorings. Some are still used in preparing broths, salads and confections. And others are used in perfumes. There were lemon verbena and lemon mint, peppermint and bergamot, parsley, sage and rue, camomile, balm and chickory, thyme, rosemary and lavender, sweet cicely, marjoram and heliotrope, and many, many others. I came away with the fragrance of many scents lingering on my finger tips, and with sample leaves in my purse.

So next spring, I am planning a little herb garden in a rich spot of ground near a small rockery. The seeds are ordered. The results, unknown—but I prophesy they will be interesting—probably unexpected.

(Miss) H. L. P.

* * *

Belton, Mont.

Dear Friends:

Now that snow is covering the ground at headquarters of Glacier National Park, Montana, I am enjoying my garden in retrospect and have the time in which to write about it.

Being the wife of a civil engineer, I have spent many years in places where no garden could be mine. One place would lack water, another might lack soil and many places were home for too short a period for garden making. For seven summers I have enjoyed both the work and the pleasure of flowers.

Around my house I have only wild flowers, the most showy being the wild hollyhocks on the south wall, where they grow tall and bloom profusely unless the deer nip at them too frequently. This summer I sprayed them with a harmless but odoriferous solution which protected them from deer.

I have rock walls two feet high in the back yard and in them I plant rock plants which I gather when I ride the trails and carry them back in my saddlebags. Beyond the southern wall is a hedge of wild blackcaps that gives us a breakfast dish of berries that are about the size of cultivated berries.

Perhaps my gladiolus bed gives me keenest enjoyment for least work. In this bed I had 650 bulbs last season. Friends have added to my collection and I send my surplus to friends in other states. The deer do not bother the gladiolus, but one year a pack rat cut a number of budded stalks, carried them into the woodshed and prepared for a winter bed until we discovered his home. I cannot yet understand how a stiff stalk appealed to even a pack rat, as there were many things here which seemed better material for a cozy winter nest. Beyond the gladiolus bed is a row of sweet peas each summer and they do wonderfully well here. A fence has been erected to protect the bed of perennials from the deer in fall and early spring. In this bed I have had the finest varieties of delphiniums eight feet tall. These plants form a memory garden and were the gift of a Portland (Ore.) friend.

A row of oriental poppies make the garden gay while they stay abloom, then come into bloom many colors and kinds of columbines, with hollyhocks forming a stately wall and phlox attracting the bees.

A bed of peonies are an early delight but it has taken me some time to learn their habits of blooming. Perhaps the peonies surprise me most, for a deep crust of ice and several feet of snow covers them for months and I marvel at their living through such conditions.

A pair of humming birds come early and stay very late, sipping from the heart of the last gladiolus. Often I would pick more of the late blooms but wait for these small visitors to leave before the first snow comes.

It has given me much enjoyment to do most of the work of this garden and I have been intensely interested in naturalizing the wild flowers such as ferns, violets, anemones, blue fringed gentian, glacier lilies, gaillardias, marguerites, wild honeysuckles, clematis and last but sweetest of all are the tiny lavender wild orchids which repay me many times for the hours I have spent in search of more when some fail to stand the transplanting.

The Bear Grass sends forth a tall stalk with a snowy plume atop and when in bloom makes our grounds most attractive, for the background to our garden is a forest and the Bear Grass plants grow among the firs and tamaracks. My garden is more than a hobby to me and I am always happy in reading of the gardens described in our Monitors.

(Mrs.) H. G. R.

* * *

Laguna Beach, Calif.

Dear Fellow Garden Hobbyists:

Because of my deep love for flowers, all that I can possibly care for and feel will be appropriate in my garden are welcomed. In retrospect, however, find that some special flower has always occupied the center of my stage of thought. In turn roses, chrysanthemums, dahlias, carnations, gladiolus, iris and many others have had their day. The last few years it has been fuchsias. Before leaving Los Angeles to come to Laguna I had 15 varieties. It is simply amazing to find how many kinds there are, for I know of many others not in my collection. The large beautiful plants which each spring, summer and fall produced such gorgeous flowers were all started from slips.

Perhaps we have all noticed how pansies resemble sweet little faces, so to me the various fuchsias, from what I call the tiny little firecracker kind, together with all shapes and colors in between, up to the large, double varieties, are like so many dainty little ladies in festive dresses. Children will almost invariably notice their likeness to little dolls. My little niece, with other little folks, have sometimes amused themselves for hours playing house or school with these pretty little flower dolls, so distinctly individual in their many color combinations.

Since coming to Laguna I believe I have duplicated them all. The healthy little plants, now about a foot or two in height, give promise of much loveliness; their hearty response proving that they love their new home in this land of glorious sunshine, soft sea air, and no frost.

It may be interesting to know how easily they can be slipped. I have found from experience that a twig of from 8 to 12 or perhaps 14 inches long (one without flowers), not broken or cut, but pulled gently away from the main stalk or branch, will prove more successful than one cut with scissors or knife or even broken. The harder wood also I have found not so good for slipping. It is wise not to let your slip wilt before planting. Choose a rather shady spot and, after pulling off the lower leaves, plant about half of it in the ground. Keep quite moist, for this is very essential. When the plant is well rooted it may be transplanted with ease—provided care is taken not to disturb the roots. Fuchsias like a sheltered home along a fence, wall, or house, with about equal portions of sun and shade; plenty of water, although they require little cultivation. They do not like to be crowded.

I have had many happy experiences in gathering my collection. It is surprising how in trips about the country one will come across many lovely varieties here or there—perhaps in small towns, along the highways or in some isolated spot where one least expects it. I have found that admiration of a treasured plant invariably touches a friendly chord and many a delightful garden talk has resulted in response to a ring. Most people are only too glad to share a slip or two in this friendly way. Yet greater joy always comes when perhaps months later you deliver to your newly made garden friend some desired plant already slipped and rooted. You are more than repaid for your trouble on beholding the pleasure that lights up a face when realizing they have been remembered in this pleasant way.

I have always had a desire to try growing begonias, also to experiment with heliotrope, and finding such ideal climate here in Laguna believe these flowers will eventually crowd the fuchsias into the background of my thought. It is not generally known that heliotrope will start quite easily from seeds. In this way you are apt to get colors ranging from the midnight blues and purples, lavenders and pale blues to pure white. (Miss) F. B. L.

With the increasing interest in succulent plants for the indoors, some delightful containers have come on the market. A big green frog in glossy porcelain or an elephant or cat with an opening to take the philodendron or ivy or other house plan make acceptable gifts for the home.

Christmas Plants and Their Care

By KARIN B. HEDENBERG

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

POINSETTIAS are perhaps the most decorative of all Christmas plants. As soon as a poinsettia arrives from the florist it must be watered. This should be done no matter how moist the soil may seem, as this variety of plant requires an abundance of water. We must also keep in mind that they are subtropical and need a warm, moist atmosphere, with plenty of sunshine. They are also very sensitive to sudden changes in temperature, and should never be placed in a direct draft. Any chilling of the plant will be likely to cause the leaves to turn yellow and fall off. During the night try to keep the plant in a room where the temperature will not fall much below 65 degrees. While in bloom it should have large quantities of water, but after it has finished blooming gradually cease watering the plant, as it is now entering its period of rest. The flower stalks should then be cut back, and the pot placed in the cellar where it should remain until the latter part of April. Before starting the plant into growth again repot the poinsettia in fresh, rich garden loam. After repotting place the plant in a sunny window, and start watering. During the summer the pot may be plunged in the open border where it can remain until September, when it again should be brought into the house and kept in a sunny location. From now on the poinsettia should be given some food in the form of liquid cow manure; this will stimulate growth, and cause the plant to once more send forth its flaming, star-shaped blooms.

The cyclamen is another plant grown for "the Christmas trade." It is frequently spoken of as the mock orchid; the color and texture of its petals being much like those of the orchid, its foliage more beautiful. The most important fact to be kept in mind is that the cyclamen is almost an aquatic. Because of this the soil about its roots must be kept quite damp. Never let the earth become dry; if you do, the flowers will begin to droop. Water it once a day, but never permit water to collect on the foliage or about the heart of the plant. If it does, the stems will start to decay. Next in importance is the matter of shade; while it demands light, it seems to resent strong sunlight. The cyclamen does best in a light, cool room.

After the plant ceases to produce blooms, gradually withdraw water. About the first of May set the pot in a dry, dark place where it can remain undisturbed until the middle of September. It is then brought to light again. Remove all withered leaves and reset the bulb in fresh soil. Always keep in mind that a cyclamen does best with bulb wholly above the soil; merely press the bulb slightly into the surface of the earth; from then on begin watering regularly.

A Gay Little Plant

Jerusalem Cherry is another popular Christmas plant. This plant is prized for the beauty of its fruit which under favorable conditions will remain on the bush for many weeks. Jerusalem Cherry should be kept in a cool, sunny room where the temperature will not exceed 60 degrees. If kept in a room where the air is hot and dry it will soon drop its fruit and leaves. Never permit the soil in the pot to become dry; give the plant a little water every day. Should you want to carry your Jerusalem Cherry over the summer, cut it back in the spring and plunge the pot in the open ground, keeping it well watered.

New plants are also easily grown from cuttings. Take cuttings from the tips of young shoots. Remove the fruit and a few of the lower leaves. Insert the cuttings in moist sand; you may use a flower pot for this purpose. This can be kept on top of a radiator. After the cuttings are well rooted transplant into small pots, using a soil composed of half loam and half sand. After all danger of frost is past you may transplant directly into the open border, setting them about 18 inches apart. They must be given plenty of water, and the soil around the plants must be kept well cultivated. Jerusalem Cherry can also be propagated from seeds. They should be sown in early spring.

Other fruit-bearing plants that are grown for the holiday season are the little gay celestial pepper plant and the ardisia. The pepper plant requires the same care as does the Jerusalem Cherry. It should be kept in a cool, sunny place and watered every day.

With Scarlet Berries

The ardisia is a plant that will give joy to any owner. The dark green, glossy foliage surrounding clusters of brilliant scarlet berries makes a most effective combination. This plant will also retain its fruit for months, and is a beautiful plant at all times. An ardisia should be kept in a warm, sunny location. The soil should be kept quite damp at all times. At least once a week spray the leaves with cold water; this will keep the foliage clean, and the individual leaf glossy.

With the exception of the cyclamen, any of these plants will do best in a southern window; they will also do well in an eastern exposure. The cyclamen will do best in an eastern window; if grown in a western window, the late afternoon sun is usually too strong for it.

[This is the first of a series of winter articles on the care of house plants. A second will appear soon.]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CHRISTMAS BOUQUET

Arrangement of Poinsettia and Cyclamen.

For Ring-Necked Pheasants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Newton Highlands, Mass.

Many people remember the winter birds that cheer our gardens, lawns and farms, but few include the beautiful ring-necked Chinese pheasants that are making a brave stand in this country.

These pheasants are gorgeous creatures, and cosmopolitan in their acceptance of environment. They are living actually within city limits, in suburbs, villages and the open country. They eat weed seeds in the winter, and when snow is deep and after an ice storm their food supply is greatly diminished.

A pheasant-feeding station does not cost a cent to build, if one has access to some shrubs and bushes. It is open at the front and has a roof that slants to the ground. The open side is to the south. Stick into the ground four feet apart two two-foot stakes with notches at the top. The dimensions of your feeding station are two feet high at the front, four feet wide and four feet deep. The "Y" topped front stakes can be got from scrub oak or maple; maple saplings make good material for the slanting roof. Fasten a crossbar between your two upright stakes and fasten the upper ends of your saplings to this cross bar. Let the lower end of these saplings rest on the ground at the back. They form the frame of your roof. The side opening can be filled with brush. After the slanting roof saplings are put on, cut hemlock branches and put on a rough thatch to keep out the snow.

This winter all grains are very cheap. The pheasants like whole corn, wheat, barley and buckwheat. I have also found that they enjoy picking at apples. E. P.

'Now Upraise the Greener Box'

Fragrant Boxwood Links Us to Ancient Gardens

Down with rosemary and bays,
Down with mistletoe;
Instead of holly now upraise
The greener box for show.
The holly hitherto did sway,
Let box now domineer,
Until the dawning Easter Day
Or Easter Eve appear.
—HERRICK

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HAPPY is any spot of this earth where the fragrant and romantic boxwood has found its way into garden design. In Old World gardens the Boxus for centuries has held an important place, its regal beauty impressing itself more strongly each year upon the garden lovers of the New World.

We cannot say just when boxwood was first used for ornamental purposes. We know the ancient Egyptians made combs of the wood. In the "Iliad" it says that the yoke for Priam's steeds was made of boxwood, so we know that the wood of Boxus has been used for thousands of years.

The ancient Romans used the Boxus for beautifying their gardens. Many nobles took keen delight in designing their beautiful villa gardens. Modern garden lovers would enjoy reading Pliny's record of his garden. He frequently refers to boxwood. In his own words, "The garden is readily found if you quit the high road at the fourteenth stone. The house has a great portico fronting a terrace embellished with figures and bounded with Box hedge, adorned with animals in Box. There is a lawn surrounded with Box, the trees cut in numberless figures."

The early Christians in and about Rome were devoted gardeners, and inclosed their herbs and perennials in box-bordered beds. During the monastery era, the garden-loving monks used this shrub—or tree as it really is—a great deal.

In France, boxwood was used in great amount by Louis XIV. The famous Le Notre, called by posterity the "King of gardeners" never designed a garden without the Box. The beautiful formal gardens in France today show Le Notre's influence.

In Elizabeth's Day

It was in this period that the profession of topiarist came to be recognized. And it is in England that topiary work reached its height. In Queen Elizabeth's time, garden beds were edged in dwarf box, frequently worked in exquisitely small designs. We find that "any ladies that please may have their own effigies in myrtle and their husbands in box." One gardening firm offered: "Adam and Eve in box, Adam a little shattered by the fall of the tree of knowledge in a severe storm; Eve and the Serpent in very flourishing condition; St. George in box, his arm in condition to stick the dragon by April next; a pair of giants, stunted, to be sold cheap; Noah's Ark in box; divers poets, somewhat blighted." These fascinating and quaint descriptions are to be found throughout early English gardening literature.

All the history of boxwood is not in Europe, for when George Washington was 20, he was planting Mount Vernon with it. Robert E. Lee's ancestral home on the Potomac, Stratford House, had an intriguing boxwood maze where he delighted to play as a youth.

That fiery and lovable old Revolutionist, William Pollard, built many boxwood walks and alleys when he built Williamsville. The old Claremont estate, in whose gardens Edgar Allan Poe walked while he dreamed of his stories, had beautiful box designs. Albert Addison Lewis's delightful book on the history of the plant in American gardens deserves a place in the garden library.

How to Care for Box

The common box (Boxus sempervirens) is a hardy shrub or small tree. It will grow to a height of 15 or 20 feet. It is tolerant of shade and thrives in many types of soil. It does need good drainage, for it dies if water stands about its roots. It is a slow grower, and when a trunk is a foot in diameter, it means the tree is between 200 and 300 years old.

After a plant is set out, it should be protected the first winter until the roots are firmly established. The growing period seasonally is very short—June and the first week of July. The plant should never be clipped during this period. If the summer is dry, abundant water should be supplied during June.

The arch enemy of boxwood is what is commonly called the Box Leaf Miner, a small fly about two-tenths of an inch in length and with a wing spread of half an inch. The body of the insect is bright orange and the wings are pure white. To control the pest, one must watch for the appearance of the fly, from May 15 to June 15, and spray with a contact poison. Soluble sulphur has given good results.

Occasionally, in a damp, cloudy season, red spiders will appear. The easiest way to handle this insect is by turning a good force of water from the hose onto the plant.

HAYDN PEARSON.

Decorative Wells

An imitation well, attractively designed, can add much to the beauty and lend quaintness to the home; naturally, to attract interest it should be located as a feature of the grounds, and can be very easily incorporated

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

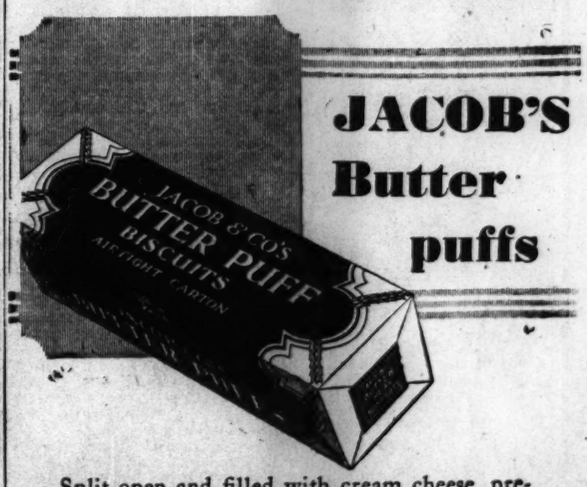
into the corner of the wall which surrounds a veranda.

The question of post and roof material must be governed entirely by the question of harmonizing with the house itself.

Sweet Scents

It would seem as if a lovely sweet-scented plant in the garden would always be a lovely sweet-scented plant and cherished for its fragrance. But not so. Garden fancies and garden fashions change and during the last 50 years the sweet-scented things of grandmother's garden have been crowded out of the modern garden picture. These long-neglected sweet-scented plants are now, however, coming back. The rose geraniums, lemon and nutmeg geraniums, lemon verbena, English lavender, pennyroyal, mint and bergamot are all finding places again in our modern gardens and living rooms. And musk—fortunate, indeed, is the gardener today who has inherited and cherished some of grandmother's old-fashioned musk. For the real old musk plant has become rare in the garden world.

There is an indefinable charm about a garden with fragrance, something which the showiest of blooms alone cannot give. And in planning this summer's garden some of these sweet old-fashioned plants might be considered and given place. L. S. M.



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ENGINEERS LOOK WITH LONGING ON HOOVER PLAN

Jobs-Seekers Expected to Interfere With Economy Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 — The American Engineering Council, with a hungry eye cast on the work now done by army engineers, today threw the weight of its powerful lobby behind President Hoover's government construction plan.

In a long statement explaining their position, the civil engineers lauded the ability and efficiency of their own following and implied that the rivers and harbors work would be better done if they were allowed to compete with the army engineers for the jobs as provided in the Hoover plan.

The statement quite frankly declared the council wanted the work now done by the army engineers to be their own open to civil engineers so they might have opportunities for recognition and professional advancement along this line.

But they did not state what was immediately noticed in economy-minded circles on Capitol Hill that an army engineer is not paid anything beyond his regular military salary when he undertakes a river or harbor project for the Government, whereas a civil engineer would have to be paid for his services.

The situation would have the merit, therefore, of providing new jobs for civil engineers, but at an increased cost to the Government.

The provision for taking the rivers and harbors work away from the War Department and merging it into a new division of public works in the Department of the Interior is one of several in the Hoover consolidation plan which is arousing opposition in congressional circles.

Tax wary and economy minded members of the House are growing daily more skeptical of the Hoover plans, in which some of them appear to find increased government costs, instead of the reductions which are intended to justify the consolidations.

Whether the opposition results from partisan politics or from real conviction is doubtful but that it has already developed to the point where it may block the consolidation program is generally conceded by qualified observers here.

Military circles in the House particularly resented the implication in the engineering council's statement that the army engineers were not the best qualified to do the work at hand. Ever since completion of the Panama Canal the Army engineers have been the pride of the service and its friends in Congress are not pleased by aspersions on its efficiency or ability.

While the opponents of consolidation thus see in it only fictitious economy, those on the other side who adhere to Mr. Hoover's proposals, see themselves as fighting against intrenched bureaucracy, with the President as their champion.

And it is well known that any government bureau, division or department very soon builds up a sufficient circle of friends in Congress to assure its adequate defense in legislative affairs. Several assign employees regularly for what amounts to lobbying in Congress.

With such powerful forces opposing the proposed reorganization of the Government structure, it becomes increasingly doubtful that Mr. Hoover will see its passage during his term of office, a prospect which further retards the prospects for a balanced budget and stabilized Treasury.

'Spot' Football Radio Schedules

* * *

Catch-as-Catch-Can Plan Enthusiastically Received—WSM's Spindlelike Eiffel Tower

* * *

RADIOCASTERS, after wearing down the colleges' resistance to broadcasting their football games this last year, must have felt themselves looking through the long end of the telescope when the season opened finding the two major networks without football schedules. Events have shown that this seeming handicap may have been a blessing in disguise, for, without a schedule the networks were able to jump in and cover most of the games that were fraught with developments.

Furthermore, it must have jolted the arguments of college athletic associations that radio broadcasting diverts revenue from games. In spite of the fact that broadcasters had no definite schedule, with the business recession, the continued high level of ticket prices, and the inroads upon college football by professional football, it is now beginning to be a question of whether college football, as such, will hold water.

It now appears that the alumni and followers of many a college, denied accounts of games over the air, also refused to attend the games, as was shown by the falling ticket sales this last year, a year in which even tickets for the traditional Harvard-Yale game, generally closely held, were on sale. Perhaps this situation forecasts the day when college football may occupy the minor position that college baseball does today and professional football may well compete in seasonal interest with professional baseball.

♪ ♪ ♪

The 1932 season was one in which the smaller colleges, with their more compact social grouping, shone. Of the east coast "traditionals" Yale-Harvard, Yale-Princeton and Army-Navy were scheduled in advance. The Columbia-Princeton game was aired for the first time, because it was rumored that Columbia had a powerful team. When Columbia eliminated Princeton interest naturally followed to the Brown-Columbia game. When the unbeaten but scored-upon Brown team played Colgate, which had been undefeated and unscored upon, this contest attracted a great crowd and the radio audience as well. The score of that Thanksgiving Day game was Colgate 21, Brown 0.

When the powerful Army eleven, which had played havoc with Harvard, met the Notre Dame team, which had steadily climbed up through midwestern conference teams on Nov. 26 the game had a season record attendance of 80,000. The score was Notre Dame 21, Army 0.

The new "catch as catch can" system of football radio scheduling adopted by the networks this year has won a great deal of favor with fans and colleges alike. Thus there is every reason to continue it in future seasons.

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Now the "Highs" Have It

A new "high" in radio, a shaft 878 feet tall, is the steel antenna mast of WSM, Nashville, Tenn., which is exceeded in height only by the Empire State, Bank of Manhattan and Chrysler Buildings in New York City. WSM, a member of the National Broadcasting Company's "Blue" network, also hit a new high in its career when it officially dedicated its new transmitter on Saturday evening, Nov. 19, with a special program dedicated to it by the NBC from the corners of the United States.

The tallest mast in the world used for purely radio purposes the WSM "half wave vertical radiator" leads such "highs" as the 675-foot mast of WABC, key station of the Columbia Broadcasting System, the 500-foot shaft of WCAU, Philadelphia, the 430-foot tower of WNAC and WAAB in Boston and the 400-foot mast of WFEA, Manchester, N. H. Special permission to erect a tower of WSM's height was secured from the Department of Commerce.

Why such height? WSM broadcasts on a wavelength of 461.3 meters. Reduced to English measure this wavelength, or "fundamental," of WSM equals slightly over 1513 feet. Allowing for various theories of wave propagation the Blaw Knox Company of Pittsburgh, fabricators of the mast, decided upon the 878-foot length, or 100 feet more than the exact arithmetical half wave.

♪ ♪ ♪

From a distance the vertical tower, resembling an elongated spindle, seems poised in the air, but as one comes nearer the guy wires become apparent. In the case of uneven terrain each guy wire is calculated to a nicety so that the immense radiating structure will be exactly perpendicular to the earth's surface even though the location itself is not level.

The tower is conceived "from the ground up" and is not, as commonly supposed, two smaller towers with their bases tied together. The mast rests on a socket, a little saucer on a concrete platform. At that point the mast is seven and one-half inches wide, widens to a diameter of 40 feet halfway up and then tapers off to a needlelike point. The WSM tower weighs almost 400 tons.

As the half wave antenna idea "catches on" with radio stations, those contemplating new equipment will automatically fall under the rule for computing wavelength and frequency—"the higher the frequency the shorter the wavelength." Thus it is seen that those stations in the 200 meter end of the broadcast "band" will be required to build towers approximately 400 feet high, while those near the 500 meter end of the band will be required to build towers 900 and even 1000 feet high.

Compulsory Work Reserve Opposed In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 20—Opposition to the proposal for legislative action to require employers to set up reserves for unemployment relief is voiced by the Connecticut Unemployment Commission in its report which has just been released.

The report contends that business has its back to the wall and that "now is no time to discourage it further by forcing additional burdens upon it." The commission recommends establishment of a state board of industry, which would serve employers in the State much as the State Board of Education serves in its field.

This, it is pointed out, would bring Connecticut into line with practically all of the other industrial states which long ago saw the danger of setting employers and employees apart as if the interests of one were inimical to the interests of the other. The proposed board would consist of members drawn from both groups and the general public.

Other recommendations deal with exemptions for tax purposes of reserves set up for unemployment relief; collection of man-hour and pay-roll statistics; establishment of a procedure for declaring an unemployment emergency, after which special forces to alleviate unemployment would go into effect; and the establishment of local planning boards.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 NBC, Lee Sims' Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:15 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Anson Weeks's Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, Antobal's Cubans.
8:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
8:15 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Musical Memories; Edgar Guest; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Deep River Orchestra.
10:00 Westinghouse Revue; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 News; dance music.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:15 a. m.—NBC, Carl Moore's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—RKO Bostonians.
5:15 NBC, "Melodic Thoughts."
5:30 Principato Hawaiians.
5:45 NBC, "Sekretary Hawkins."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Winship Wanderers.
6:45 Studio soloists.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Carson Robison's Pioneers.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; Fire Chief Band.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; dramatization; orchestra.
11:00 Forecast, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Leo Reisman's Brunswick Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:15 Shephard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 The Novelty Four.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Trumpet."
6:30 "Buddy, the Lone Eagle."
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433."
7:30 Carol program; speaker.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra, Georgie Prince.
8:00 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice"; sketch.
8:30 Lew Conrad's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Arthur Tracy; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, "Threads of Happiness."
9:30 CBS, "California Melodies."
10:00 CBS, Five Star Theater: Paul Althouse, tenor; symphony orchestra.
10:30 "Carnetville"; sketch.
10:45 Organ recital.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15-1:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

8:00 p. m.—Dance music.
8:15 "Hill Billy George."
8:30 Organ recital.
8:45 CBS, Harriet Cruise; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
9:15 "Cowboy Tom."
9:30 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
9:45 CBS, "Piano Pictures," duo.
9:00 Weather; news; time.
9:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
9:30 CBS and local dance music.
9:00 The Gossipers.
9:15 Walk-a-thon, from Somerville.
9:30 CBS, Madison Singers.
8:45 CBS, Columbian Orchestra.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 Serial mystery story.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 Le Paradis Band.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, William O'Neal; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:05 p. m.—Pianist; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Records.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists; speaker.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloist.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Land Grant College Program.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Eastman School Concert.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cherrio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio announcements; news.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Studio and NBC music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00-12:00 noon—CBS musical programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00-4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00-11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS musical program.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Studio announcements; news.
3:15 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

HOOVER FETES ENGINEERS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—President Hoover entertained at a stag dinner at the White House Dec. 17 for 42 of his friends, most of them engineers but few related to governmental life. Most of those gathered around the table set in the state dining room were prominent in "Hoover-for-President" clubs formed by engineers in 1928 and during the last campaign.

CANADIAN COMMERCE OFF

OTTAWA, Dec. 20—Canadian Bureau of Statistics reports exports for 12 months ended Nov. 30, at $304,446,000, compared with $618,900,100 in previous 12 months; imports $443,943,800, compared with $648,144,800.

Motion Pictures

Busier Than Ever

The picture of the week at the Fine Arts is "Coiffeur pour Dames," under the signature and seal of Paramount, which means that in essence it isn't quite so thoroughly French as it might be. The Gallicism is in the plot, which involves a neglected wife and her rival, and in the dialogue.

In the curiously facile manner possible only in scenarios, Mario (in the curly headed person of M. Fernand Gravey) promotes himself from tending sheep (and showing his artistic inclinations by decorating them with bows) to the cutting and curling of Parisian ladies' hair. With success comes the ladies' pursuit of him, amid lavish appointments. All resolves into a final pastoral scene, back in the country with wife and children.

An example of cinematic fallacy is the transformation of Mme. Louvet (Mlle. Irène Brillant) from just a nice woman with softly coiled brown hair and intelligent eyes to a blondexed creature with extra lashes—all natural expression lost in excessive make-up. With obvious immediacy, her husband responds by inviting her out for the evening, apparently forgetting the rival, whose hair and eyes perhaps have not been so recently renewed. Thus are marital affections reduced to terms of the beautician's shop.

The picture is made up of similar absurdities. Whether it possesses Mr. Welford Beaton's idea of "filmic motion," we can't say till we have finished his book. It does provide entertainment, laughter to some who understand the dialogue, is no more preposterous in conception than the average film concoction and has considerably more style than most of them.

Extra events are scheduled for every evening this week, up to and including the French lesson of Thursday at 7. This evening at 9, Mme. Louise will sing French folk songs, and Wednesday at the same hour the Femina Sextet, Elsie Windsor Bird, director, will sing. No Christmas slump at the Fine Arts Theater. M. L.

Boston Art Notes

Twentieth Century Club

Paintings by Mr. A. Fetvojian are on view at the Twentieth Century Club on Joy Street. The Near Eastern subjects and the sentimental visualizations prove something of a novelty in days when our eyes have become accustomed to other idioms and moods.

This artist has moments of religious zeal when he portrays theological students and tries to impart to their features expressions as sublime as their thoughts. There are scenic subjects imbued with lyrical poetry. There are portraits of women, fair and musing. Mr. Fetvojian's work represents another tradition, another emotion about beauty, allied more to the wares of those itinerant statuaries who still offer their products hopefully from door to door. This style descends from the romantic Italianate era. To this day the word "pretty picture" conjures up in the thought of the vast multitude such depictions as these by Mr. A. Fetvojian.

Other Displays

At the Appalachian Mountain Club, there is the annual exposition of photographs by members. As usual we see the fruit of the labors of amateurs who travel far and wide and get queer and agreable shots of places of beauty. These mountain climbers have no particular taste for eccentric subjects, nor do they try hard to contrive philosophical symbols in their prints. The shots are conventional, agreeable to the eye, and they implant a longing in us to visit these remote spots.

At Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street, there is an amusing variety of prints which gives us an idea of the latitude of the arts that are included under that heading. From etchings to Japanese wood block prints, from lithographs to colored reprints from the masters, illustrations, pen sketches, maps, records—all these and other forms may be seen. An interesting fact to observe is the diminutive proportions of the engravings of the German Little Masters, such as those by Aldegraver and Hans Sebald Beham. These may be viewed with profit through a magnifying glass. The patience and meticulous skill of those early craftsmen is appalling. D. A.

MILK CO-OPERATIVES URGED TO SIGN AGAIN

To prevent demoralization of the milk market and to complete the program started by the New England Dairies, Inc., milk coöperative associations who are members of the organization must send in their signed membership contracts before Jan. 1, Mr. H. B. Ellenberger, chairman of the New England Governors' Dairy Advisory and Arbitration Board, declared last night.

He pointed out that the temporary contracts expire Jan. 1 and must be renewed before that date if the organization is to "continue to be operative next year." He added that "even a few days of wavering or playing for an advantage at this time may prevent the successful completion of the program and result in complete demoralization of our milk markets. This would cost milk producers hundreds of thousands of dollars each month."

POSTMASTER URGES MAILING AT ONCE

With 1100 extra men on hand to care for the Christmas postal rush, Mr. William E. Hurley, Boston postmaster, has issued a call urging persons intending to use the postal service for Christmas delivery to mail their packages and letters at once. These extra men, who are working four hours a day, will be given employment until Christmas Day if the shoppers will coöperate, he said.

This year Christmas mail has been about 15 per cent below the average in first class matter and approximately 20 per cent in parcel post. Unless packages are mailed shortly, Mr. Hurley said, they will not be delivered by Christmas Day because of the congestion in the post offices.

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People Who Travel Read the Monitor

STOCKS DRIFT DOWNWARD IN QUIET MARKET

Most Leading Issues Are Substantially Lower—Closing Weak

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—The stock market suffered a moderate setback in the early trading today, but recouped some of its losses as the session wore on.

Professional traders were evidently somewhat discouraged by their failure to get a following on the up side in the previous session, and news of a character to provide important stimulus was still lacking.

Dull but persistent selling continued in the late market, many leading shares declining 1 to more than 2 points.

Losses of about 2 to 3 were recorded by Air Reduction, American Telephone, Loew's, Union Pacific, New York Central and the common and preferred shares of United States Steel.

Santa Fe, Allied Chemical, American Can, Case, Consolidated Gas, du Pont, National Biscuit and Public Service of New Jersey were off 1 or more. General Electric dipped about a point.

Transfers approximated 1,000,000 shares.

Adverse Influences

The apparent deadlock in the railroad wage parley at Chicago, and appointment of a receiver for the Central of Georgia Railway, may have been adverse influences upon the carrier shares. The Central of Georgia receivership, however, occasioned little comment in brokerage quarters. It followed by a few days the receivership for the Wisconsin Central. Both roads are controlled by large systems, the former by the Illinois Central, and the latter by the Canadian Pacific, and the receiverships were interpreted in some quarters as indicating decisions to cease carrying along rather hopelessly unprofitable properties.

Wall Street was paying considerable attention to reports of preholiday trade. One recent estimate that New York stores were experiencing a volume some 30 per cent under last year had been regarded as disappointing, but since the start of the week, retail executives say there has been some improvement here, and the divergence from last year may be less than 25 per cent.

Brokerage quarters continued, in the main, to favor the buying side of the market, but such buying as has been coming into the market has been in small amounts, and of a cautious character.

Brokers with foreign connections said foreign buying had almost vanished, although it was understood there were some fair deposits of foreign funds in the New York banks, which might seek investment in American securities on real indications of business improvement.

Bonds Are Irregular

Bond market prices pulled in opposite directions today with traders and investors closely watching economic and political developments for possible influences on senior securities.

While United States Government and some foreign obligations displayed a strong undertone, weakness of several railway liens tended to unsettle the domestic corporate list. At the same time most of the best-grade utilities and industrials maintained a steady position.

Carrier bonds drooped following yesterday's receivership of the Central of Georgia Railway, continued declines in traffic and indications that several of the weaker roads might have to undergo reorganization of capital structures before many months.

Central of Georgia 5s lost 1½ and the Consolidated 5s were off 6½ points at one time. Illinois Central, which owns practically all of the Georgia company's common stock, stated that the receivership would have no effect on its system. Illinois Central refunding 4s, however, lost more than 5 points and the collateral 4s were off around 4.

Declines of fractions to 2 or more points were recorded by some loans of Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, Missouri Pacific, Illinois Central, Nickel Plate, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific and Southern.

Several federal issues advanced fractionally to new 1932 highs, principal activity being centered in the Treasury 3s and 3½s.

Small gains were held by some bonds of Consolidated Gas, Goodyear, Texas Corp. and U. S. Rubber. American Telephones eased slightly and International Telephones were heavy.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	5.93	5.96	5.92	5.93	—.01
January	5.9	5.96	5.91	5.92	—.03
March	6.09	6.12	6.05	6.06	—.02
May	6.20	6.22	6.15	6.17	—.01
July	6.31	6.33	6.25	6.28	—.03
October	6.52	6.52	6.45	6.47	—.01

Spots 6.10 unchanged. Tone at close quiet.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	5.97	5.97	5.97	5.97	—.05
January	5.99	5.99	5.99	5.99	—.05
March	6.13	6.13	6.12	6.12	—.03
May	6.24	6.27	6.24	6.25	—.01
July	6.34	6.36	6.34	6.34	—.01
October	6.53	6.54	6.53	6.54	—.01

Tone at close quiet.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	5.91	5.93	5.91	5.88b	—.05
January	5.92	5.96	5.88	5.90	—.04
March	6.05	6.08	6.00	6.04	—.03
May	6.16	6.18	6.11	6.14	—.05
July	6.28	6.30	6.23	6.24	—.05
October	6.43	6.47	6.41	6.43	—.02

b—Bid. Tone at close quiet.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	5.01				
January	5.97	5.02	4.98	5.01	—.01
March	5.00	5.04	4.99	5.04	—.02
May	5.02	5.06	5.00	5.06	—.01
July	5.02	5.07	5.02	5.07	—.01
October	5.05	5.09	5.05	5.09	—.01

Spots 5.21, off 11 points. Tone at close quiet.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg
December	49.90b	49.90	+.40
January	50.30b	50.30	+.30
February	50.60b	50.60	+.10
March	51.10b	51.10	..
April	51.10b	51.10	..

Tone at close quiet. b—Bid.

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 20	Dec. 19
5¼	1¾		Adams Express	1400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4⅝	1½		Advance Rumely	200	2½	2½	2½	..
16¾	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1200	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
63½	30½	.37	Air Reduction	1100	59¾	57¾	57¾	59½
16¾	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1400	13¾	13½	13½	13¾
3½	⅛	..	Allway Elec App	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
2¾	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	1800	1⅛	..	1⅛	1⅛
8¼	¼	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
63¼	42½	.61	Allied Chem	8100	81¾	78¾	79	80½
3⅛	1	..	Allis Chalmers	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	4½	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	4½	..	..	..
2½	⅜	..	Amal Leather	500	⅝	..	..	⅝
15½	3½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	700	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
22¾	8	..	Am Bank Note	200	11	11	11	11¾
47	28	3	Am Bank Note pf	300	36½	36½	36½	36½
9¾	1	..	Am Beet Sug pf	70	3	3	3	3
17¾	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
73¾	29¾	4	Am Can	8100	55	52¾	53¾	55
125	83½	7	Am Can pf	200	118½	11..	118½	119¾
17	3½	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	6	6	6	6
50	16	..	Am Car & F pf	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
7¾	1¾	..	Am Chain	400	3½	3⅜	3⅜	4
37¾	18	37	Am Chicle	100	36½	36½	36½	..
27	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	700	19¾	19½	19¾	..
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	1400	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	900	11	10¾	10¾	11
21½	3¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾
8½	3	1	Am Hawaiian	1000	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
37	4⅛	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	13½	13½	13½	..
21⅜	1	..	Am Ice	800	6	4¾	4¾	5
12	2½	..	Am International	1100	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
..	¾	..	Am La France	400	¾	¾	¾	..
15¼	3⅜	..	Am Locomotive	700	5½	5½	5½	5½
48	19	..	Am Loco pf	400	19¾	19¼	19¼	19¼
9¼	1½	..	Am Metal	100	3½	3½	3½	3¾
17¼	3	..	Am Pow & Lt	2300	7	6¾	6¾	7
58	15¼	3	Am P&L 6% pf	100	21¾	20½	21	21¾
49¾	10	2½	Am P&L pf A	400	17¾	17	17¼	17¾
13¼	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	3400	7	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
11⅝	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	1200	8	7¾	7¾	8
29¼	13½	3	Am Safety Razor	1000	3¼	2	2¼	3
..	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	300	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
27¼	8½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2100	12½	12	12	12¼
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	39¼	39¼	39¼	38¾
15½	3	..	Am Steel Foun	700	6	5¾	5¾	6
36¾	20	2½†	Am Stores	400	31¼	30¾	31¼	31½
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	32½	22	22	22½
137¾	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	10100	106	103¼	103¾	108½
35	4	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8
70	10½	..	Am Type F pf	20	12¾	12¾	12¾	12
31	11	1	Am WW&E ct	400	18¾	15½	15¾	..
10	1¾	..	Am Woolen	400	4¾	4½	4½	..
39¼	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	2000	34½	23½	23¾	23½
6½	1¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
19¾	3	..	Anaconda Cop	4100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
17½	5¼	.60	*Anchor Cap	400	11½	10¾	11½	..
9	1⅞	..	Andes Copper	100	4½	4½	4½	..
2¾	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	1100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	200	¾	¾	¾	⅞
15¾	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	200	6¾	6½	6½	6½
3⅝	1	..	Arnold Constable	400	1½	1½	1½	..
7½	3¾	..	Art Metal Const	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
3	⅞	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1	1	1	..
11	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	4¼	4	4	4½
42	19¾	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	19	19	19	18¾
94	17	..	Atchison T&SF	6100	40	38⅝	39¾	39¾
86	25	5	Atchison pf	100	58	58	58	58½
44	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	700	20¾	19½	19½	22
1	1	..	Atl Refining	3400	16	15¾	15¾	16
35½	7¼	1	Atlas Powder	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
70½	45½	6	Atlas Powder pf	300	62½	60	60	63
38	1	..	Atlas Tack	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
151¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	5100	52¼	49¼	50½	51¾
8⅞	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	4000	8¼	7½	7⅝	8½

—B—

12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	1200	5¾	5	5	5¾
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	20	12¼	10½	10½	12¾
21⅜	2¾	..	Balt & Ohio	2400	9¼	8¾	8¾	9½
41½	8	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1100	11⅜	11	11	11⅜
89	62	6½	Bamberger pf	30	75	75	75	..
35¾	4½	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	21	21	21	..
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	1200	4	3⅞	4	4
43½	10½	..	Beatrice Cream	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
95	63	7	Beatrice Cr pf	400	63	62	63	..
8¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
62½	57⅜	4.09	Belg N Rwy ppf	100	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	2100	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	10¼
29⅜	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	2400	14⅜	13	13¼	14⅜
74	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	100	27¾	25½	25½	27¼
15½	7	..	Bigelow Sanford	100	7	7	7	7
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	13¾	13½	13½	14
43¼	20	2†	Borden	2200	25¾	25½	25½	25½
14¼	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	400	9	9	9	8⅞
10	4	..	Boston & Maine	100	7½	7½	7½	..
11¾	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	1100	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
50½	11½	..	Brooklyn Man T	3100	25½	24¼	25¼	25¼
78¾	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	67½	67½	67½	69
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	78¾	78¾	78¾	78
7¼	1½	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
10½	2½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜
3½	½	..	Budd Mfg	300	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8	2½	..	Bullard	1200	3¼	3½	3¼	..
2½	1½	..	Bulova Watch	200	1½	1½	1½	..
1⅝	⅛	..	Burns Bros A vts	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
8	1	..	Burns Bros pf	30	1⅝	1½	1½	..
13½	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	700	7½	7½	7½	8
65	7½	..	Bush Term deb	50	7½	7¼	7½	7⅞
2	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	¾	¾	¾	..
1⅞	½	..	Butte & Superior	1400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..
5½	1⅞	..	Butterick	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
24½	7	..	Byers	100	12½	12½	12½	13½

—C—

19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	200	9	9	9	9¾
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	2¾	2¼	2¼	2¼
15	6	1	Canada Dry	400	9¾	9	9	9¾
20¾	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	7200	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
9½	2¼	..	Capital Admin	200	6½	6½	6½	..
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	14500	42½	40½	41½	41⅞
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	10	50	50	50	..
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	200	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
7½	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	40	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
20½	7¾	1½	*Central Aguirre	900	16	15¾	15¾	16
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	1000	6⅜	6	6	6¼
3⅜	⅞	..	Certain-Teed	300	1	¾	¾	..
13⅝	6	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	5	5	5	5
20¾	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	900	15	14½	14⅝	15
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	5800	26⅜	25¾	25¾	26½
5⅜	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	200	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¾
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	500	8	7½	7½	8
4½	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
8	1⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	500	2½	2¼	2⅜	2½
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	600	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	4
31	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	7	7	7	7
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	3¼	3	3	3⅜
12¼	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	6¾	6½	6½	7½
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	4⅜	3½	3½	4⅜
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	5	5	5	5
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	400	6	5⅞	6	6
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	100	7¾	7	7	..
8	1½	..	Childs Company	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	4⅛
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	13200	16⅞	16½	16⅜	16⅝
28½	11	2	City Ice & Fuel	500	11¾	11	11¼	11
68	43¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	50	50	50	..
85	4⅜	5	City Investing	10	55	55	55	..
22	10	1	Cluett Peabody	200	11	11	11	..
31½	10¾	1	Colgate-Palm-P	1000	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	10¾
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	80	79¾	79¾	..
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
37	21	8	Colo F & I pf	10	16½	16½	16½	..
30	8	..	Colo & So 1pf	120	15	15	15	..
21	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	12300	16¼	15⅜	15⅝	16¼
79⅞	40	6	Columbia G pf A	200	66	66	66	65
41⅞	18½	2	Columbian Carb	2600	28¾	27½	27½	29
14⅞	4¼	..	Columbia-B vtc	200	10½	10½	10½	..
11	3⅞	..	Comm Credit	100	5	5	5	5
28	11¾	3	Comm Cred A	300	24	23½	24	..
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	19⅜	19	19	19½
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	9700	10⅜	10½	10¼	10¼
5½	1⅝	..	Comwlth & So	9900	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	200	44	44	44	43½
12¼	6½	.60	Congoleum Nairn	300	8¼	8¼	8½	8¼
5¾	1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
11⅝	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	6900	59½	57⅞	58½	59½
98¼	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	800	96⅜	95¾	95¾	96
10⅞	4½	½	Consol Laundries	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
9	4	..	Consol-Oil	9500	5¾	5½	5⅝	5½
11½	1¾	..	Cosol Rys Cu pf	300	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
1⅝	¼	..	Cosol Textile	200	½	½	½	½
8	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	500	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
1⅜	½	..	Cont Baking B	100	½	½	½	⅝
47¾	24½	..	Cont Baking pf	100	37½	37½	37½	..
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	3500	38¼	36½	37⅝	38½
8½	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	1200	4	4	4	4½
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	1300	16	15¾	15¾	16½
3¾	⅝	..	Cont Motors	200	2	2	2	2
9⅝	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	100	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
55⅝	24⅜	3	Corn Products	2700	53	51⅝	51¾	53
7⅞	1½	..	Coty	1900	4	3½	3½	3½
26½	13½	2†	Cream of Wheat	1500	26½	25½	26	25¾
86	45	7	*Curtis Pub pf	300	38¼	38¼	38¼	..
20¾	7⅜	..	Curtis Cork & S	200	20	20	20	21
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	280	19¾	18	18½	20
3½	½	..	Cuba Co	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
3¾	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	800	23	20½	23	..
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	200	9	9	9	9
86	45	7	*Curtis Pub pf	200	38¼	38¼	38¼	..
3¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	3200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
4¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
12	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..

—D—

9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	500	3½	3	3	3¼
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	500	7½	7½	7½	7½
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	300	56	54	54	57
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	5200	24½	22½	22¾	24
19¼	12	1	Diamond Match	700	18⅞	18½	18½	18¾
39	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	200	25½	25½	25½	25½
12¾	7½	1.30	Dome Mines	100	12½	12¼	12¼	..
18¼	11¼	1.50†	Dominion Stores	1000	14¾	14½	14½	14
18⅝	8	.75	Douglas A	800	10¼	9¾	9¾	10½
12½	2½	..	Dresser B	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
69¾	32	3	du Pont de Nem	9900	37¾	36⅝	36¾	27½
105½	80¾	6	du Pont deb	300	103	102	103	101½
101½	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	101	101	101	100

—E—

87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	900	55⅝	54½	54¾	55⅝
9⅞	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	300	5⅜	5¼	5¼	..
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	2600	19	18¼	18¼	19
100½	61	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	82	82	82	..
2½	½	..	Elec Boat n	100	1	1	1	1
4	⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
18	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	4900	6½	6	6¼	6¼
66	10¾	2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	700	15¾	15¾	15¾	16¼
33½	13⅝	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
..	⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal	400	½	½	½	..
37⅛	16	3	Endicott Johnson	300	20½	20½	20½	20½
32	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	8	8	8	8¾
87	18	8½	Engineers Pu ww	300	30	28	28	30
10	11	1½	Equitable Off Bld	500	11	10½	11	..
11¾	2	..	Erie RR	200	5¼	5	5	5½
15½	3⅝	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
10½	2	..	Erie RR 2pf	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
3½	½	..	Evans Products	300	1	1	1	..

—F—

28	15	..	Fed M & S pf	100	23	23	23	22
3¾	1⅜	..	Fed Motor Tr	500	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
27½	8	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	2400	17¾	17	17	16⅞
16⅞	10¼	1	Firestone T & R	300	18	14¾	14¾	15¼
68	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	200	63½	63	63	63½
54½	35	2½	First Nat Stores	200	53	53¾	52¾	53¾
¾	½	..	Fisk Rubber	400	½	½	½	¾
2¾	½	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	500	¾	½	¾	¾
8¼	2	..	Follansbee B	200	2½	2½	2½	..
15½	6	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	8	8	8	8½
23½	10¼	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	700	14¾	18¾	18¾	19¼
7¼	1	..	Foundation	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
5½	1	..	Fox Film A	1600	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
19¾	15	7	Franklin Sim pf	100	18	18	18	18½
28¾	10	2	Freeport Texas	2200	24½	24¼	24¾	24¾
33	3	..	Fuller 2pf	130	4½	3½	3¾	..

—G—

17½	5¾	..	Gamewell	80	7½	7	7	..
6½	½	..	Gen Am Inv	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
71	26	6	Gen Am In pf ww	300	47	47	47	..
35⅝	9¼	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	300	18½	18½	18½	18½
15½	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	600	14	13¾	14	14½
5	⅞	..	Gen Bronze	100	2½	2½	2½	..
28¾	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	110	7½	7½	7½	8
28½	8½	.60	Gen Electric	14600	15⅝	14¾	15	15⅝
46½	19¾	3	Gen Foods	3000	35	34¼	34½	34½
3¾	1	..	Gen Gas & E A	800	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
24¾	3	..	Gen G & E cv pf	120	8	8	8	..
30	8¾	8c	Gen Gas & E 7% A	10	11	11	11	9¼
40	8¼	8c	Gen Gas & E 6% A	20	16	16	16	..
23½	8	1	Gen Mills	400	18½	18½	18½	20½
88½	70	3	Gen Motors	8800	13¾	13¼	13⅜	13¾
87½	86½	5	Gen Mot 6% pf	300	97	97	97	..
7	3¾	..	Gen Out Ad	500	3	3¼	3	..
9	4	..	Gen Out Ad A	300	5½	5	5	5¼
7½	2	..	Gen Pub Service	400	3	3	3	..
38½	6½	1	Gen Ry Signal	600	14	13½	13¾	..
43½	28	3	Gen Realty	1200	½	½	½	½
16¾	5	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	300	7½	7	7	..
15⅜	1¾	..	Gen Refractories	1100	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	..
27	8	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	150	11	10	10	..
34½	10¾	1	Gillette Saf Ras	700	20	19	19⅜	18¾
72½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	300	71	70½	70½	71
10¾	..	..	Glidden	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
8	3¾	..	Global (Adolf)

NEW BEDFORD CLOTH BUYING MORE GENERAL

Main Activity in Prints and Broadcloths—Bag Orders Are Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 20—The continued strength with which manufacturers held their prices, coupled with the unexpected firmness of the raw cotton market following the bearish Government crop report, finally convinced those buyers who have been holding back and trying to buy at lower prices, that further delay in covering their needs was useless. Therefore after some hesitation early last week, they placed their orders in increasing volume from day to day throughout the week.

Buying was more general than in the previous week, and trading included a larger variety of construction. The total volume was estimated as about equal to that of the previous week, and was well ahead of production.

While the main activity was in print cloths and broadcloths, there was a marked increase in the volume of sheetings bought. The bag trade placed some very fair-sized orders for a number of different constructions, for delivery during the first quarter of next year. Twills, filling sateens, and osnaburgs were also more freely bought. Trading in drills was conducted on a falling market. In the fine and fancy goods division, specialties still held the center of interest.

Goods have not moved out of retail hands as freely as expected. This has made retailers very cautious about stocking up with Christmas set-ups. They seem to prefer loss of potential business, to having to carry some of their stock over the New Year.

Holiday Shutdown Soon

November was a very quiet month. The activity of the last two weeks has been above production, and as a number of the southern mills propose to shut down as usual for about 10 days for the Yuletide holidays, it is seen that the stocks on hand will be again reduced, and the unfilled orders increased in the report for the year-end.

This report confirms what many who have been surveying the condition of the industry as a whole have discovered. They find that both production and employment are so much better than last summer as to give a feeling of relative prosperity, and the prospects of continued employment for the winter are very good. Mills are quite generally provided with orders to keep them busy for several weeks into the New Year, by which time they expect additional orders for the spring season.

There is considerable discussion of the proposed new taxes on the industry, and efforts are making to combat those which appear to be an unjust discrimination on the industry. Selling houses are inserting clauses in their contracts for future delivery designed to pass on to the buyer any tax which may be imposed. A large department store on the other hand is also insisting on a clause being inserted in their buying contracts compelling the seller to assume the tax.

Broadcloths Strong

In the print cloth division the 39-inch, 4.00-yard, 80x80s easily led the market in total volume of sales, followed closely by the 38½-inch, 3.35-yard, 64x60s. The former after selling in good volume at 4½c gained ¼c, and large sales were made at the new price of 4¾c. The latter increased from 3¼c to 3⅜c.

Carded broadcloths were equally active and strong. The leading number was the 37-inch, 4.10-yard, 100x60s which finally sold at 4¾c after large sales at lower figures. The 36½-inch, 80x80s, 5.00-yard sold at 5¼c, and the 90x80s at 4¾c to 5½c.

Sheetings were more active without any material change in price. The 31-inch, 5.00-yard, 48x48s sold at 2¾c, and the 36-inch of the same count and weight at 2⅞c. Filling sateens 43-inch, 3.35-yard, 72x120s sold at 10¼c, and the 37½-inch, 5.25-yard, 64x72s at 4¼c Osnaburgs 30-inch, 7-ounce sold at 5c, and the 36-inch, 2.85-yard at 4c.

Fine combed lawns 40-inch, 88x80s, 8.50-yard sold at 6¼-¾c, and the 76x72s, 9.00-yard at 1c less. Most staple fine goods are quiet. Activities centered in fancies, Metalasses are being bought in good amounts. The lowest price at which these goods have moved is 17½c.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Dec. 20	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$.63¼	$.65	$.72¼
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.41	.41	.53½
Oats, No. 2 white	.26¼	.26¼	.37⅝
Flour	3.60	3.55	4.40
Beef, family	12.50	12.50	17.00
Pork	15.00	15.50	18.25
Lard	.0510	.0470	.0590
Cotton Mid Up	.0610	.0595	.0620
Zinc	.0312	.0312	.0315
Iron	13.34	13.34	15.51
Steel, bll Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.05	.05	.0725
Tin	.2300	.2275	.2187
Rubber	.03¼	.03¼	.0470
Sugar	.0415	.0415	.0420
Lead	.0285	.0285	.0375
Print cloth	.02¾	.02¼	.03⅝

COTTON MARKET QUIET

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—Except for some further near month liquidation and switching into later deliveries, the cotton market was very quiet today with fluctuations correspondingly narrow.

After selling up to 6.13 for March, prices sagged slightly but offerings were light and the undertone generally steady. The mid-afternoon market was holding around 6.10 for March with inactive months ruling about net unchanged to 2 points higher.

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Pioneer, Homestead, Guardian Cooperative Banks

36 Bromfield Street, Boston

Oldest Cooperative Bank Office in N. E.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:00 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany & Susq 3½s '46	83	83
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	36¼	27½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	30½	30½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	11¾	11
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	78½	76¾
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	61½	60½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	33½	31½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	77⅞	75
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	35	30
Amer Inter 5½s '49	76¾	76¼
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105	105
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106	106
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅝	106⅜
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	104¼	104
Amer T&T 5s '65	106⅛	106
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	108⅛	108¼
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	35	35
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	91	91
Amer WW & Elec deg 6s '75	65	64⅞
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	33	32½
Angio-Chile Nit 7s '45	2⅝	2⅝
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73½	72
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	84	84
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93½	93
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90¼	90¼
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	14⅞	14⅞
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	73	73
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	47½	46
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	36½	34½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101½	100⅝
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	77⅛	76½
Balt & O 4s Tol & C d'v '59	53½	53¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	62⅜	61¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	58¼	57
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	26⅞	24½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	36½	35⅝
Balt & Ohio 5s sehries D 2000	35	34
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	38	38
Belding Hem 6s '38	88	88
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108⅝	108¾
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	83¼	83¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	85¾	85¾
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	15	15
Boston & Maine 5s '55	62¾	62¾
Boston & Maine 5s '67	62¾	62¾
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	5¼	5¼
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	106¾	106½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '69	91	90¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	102	101½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	37½	36
Bur Cr N 5s '34	45	45
Bush Term con 5s '55	38¾	35
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	64	63¼
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	95½	95½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	84½	84½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	84¾	84¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	84½	84½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	90¾	90
Can North deb 6½s '46	101	101
Can Uorth deb 7s '40	100¾	100¼
Can Pacific 5s '44	85	85
Can Pacific 5s '54	82	82
Can Pac Ry 6s '42	117¾	117¾
Cen of Ga 1st	65	65
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	24½	20
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	15	8
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	72¾	72¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	79½	79¼
Cen RR&Bk Cw of Ga 5s '37	46	40
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	83½	84¾
Certainteed 5½s '48	34½	34½
Ches Corp 5s '47	66½	65½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	99¼	99¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	104¾	104¾
Chciago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	89	88¾
Chicago B & Q gren 4s '58	90¾	90¾
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	80¾	80¾
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	86	86
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	13	13
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	104¾	104¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	36¼	35½
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	16¼	16
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	4¼	4
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	16½	15
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	17	16½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	11¾	10¾
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	18	18
Chicago & Nw 5½s '36	55	55
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	16½	16½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	24	23¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	22¾	22
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	11¾	10¾
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	98⅝	98¼
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	102½	102
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	100½	100½
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	113	112
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	68	67½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	73	72
Chile Copper 5s '47	38	37
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	97¾	97¾
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	103¾	103¾
Clev-CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	50	50
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	63½	62
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	72	71
Columbia Gas & Co 5s deb '61	82½	82½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	83	83
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	95	94¼
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	96½	96½
Com Cred't Co 6s '36	100	100
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	99¾	99¼
Con Gas 5s '57	103½	103½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	8¼	8¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	100	100
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106½	106½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105½	105⅝
Container Corp 5s ct '43	15½	15½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	45½	45½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	1	1
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	16	16
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '52	27	27
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	3⅝	3⅝
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	78¾	78¾
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	100	100
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	91	90¾
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	12½	12
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	19½	19½
Detroit Ed 4½s '61	97¾	97½
Detroit Ed 5s '52	101¼	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101⅞	101⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '62	101	101
Dodge Bros 6s '40	88¾	88½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104¼	104½
Duquesne P & L 4½s B '57	105½	105
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	32	32
Erie RR ref 5s '67	24½	23
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	42½	41¾
Erie RR gen 5s '75	23¾	22½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	50½	50
Fla East Coast 5s '74	2¾	2½
Fla East Coast 5s '74 ct	2¼	2
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	56	56
Gen Ath Ace Corp 6s '37	103½	102½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	59	59
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	2	2
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 ct	1½	1½
Goodrich 6s '65	46	45½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	78¼	78
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	78¾	78
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	98½	98½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	100¾	100¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	40	40
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	49¼	49⅛
Great Northern 7s '36 A	62	60¼
Havana Elec 5s '52	18½	18¼
Havan Elec deb 5½s '51	3½	3⅜
Hudson Coal 5s '62	34½	34
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	105	105
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	52	51½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	84	83½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106¾	106⅝
Ill Central 4s '52	59¾	59¾
Ill Central 4s '53	43¾	42½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	53¾	53½
Ill Central 4¼s '66	35½	34⅝
Ill Central 6½s '36	68¼	67½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	42¼	39½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	77	77
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	75¾	75½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	39	38
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	41¾	40
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	52¾	52¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	54¾	54¼
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	18	18
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	19½	19
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	3½	3½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	40	40
Int Paper 6s '55	14¼	14¼
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	40	40
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	44	44
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	24½	23¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	34¼	34⅛
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	39¾	37¼
Inv Equitp Corp 5s A '47	81½	81½
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	47	47
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	64½	64⅛
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	103	102⅞
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	43	41½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	90½	90¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	91¼	91¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	61¼	61
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	88	87½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	62¾	62¾
Laclede Gas 5½s D	61¾	61¾
L'Autaro 8s '54	3¼	2½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	36	35⅝
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	40½	40¼
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	72	71¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41	81	80⅝
Louis & Arkansas 5s '69	30	29
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104½	104½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	55	54
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	39	39
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	5	3½
Manhat Ry con 4s '50	28¾	26½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	84¾	84¾
Metro Water 5½s '50	68½	68½
Mid Steel col 5s '36	93¾	93¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	76¾	76¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	76¼	76
Min & StL con 5s '34	2½	2½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	30¾	29
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	28	25
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	40¼	40
Mo Ill 5s '50	27	27
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	75	75
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	33½	33⅛
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	9¾	9
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	21½	21½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	20½	19½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	20	20
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	20	20
Mo Pac 5s I '81	20	19½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	9	8
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	4½	4½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	83¾	83¾
Mobile & Ohio 4s '38	62	61¼
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	73	73
Nassau Sons 5s '43	64½	64½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	85	84¾
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57 A	1	1
Nat Steel 5s	79½	78
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	104¾	104½
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '80	85¾	85¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '53	59½	59½
N O T & M 1st 5s '54	21	19½
N O T & M 5½s '54	31½	30½
N O T & M 5s C '56	21	21
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	78	75
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	81	81
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	87	86½
NYC&HR 4½s M 2013	40	39½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	43¼	43½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	52	49½
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	67½	67½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	13⅝	13¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	15¼	15¼
NY Edison 5s C '61	107	106½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113½	113
NY GELH&P gur m 4s '49	101½	101½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	47½	47
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	80½	80½
NY Railway inc 6s '65	¾	¾
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	35¼	35¼
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	1	1
NY Steam Corp 4s '51	102½	102½
NY Steam Corp 5s '54	102½	102½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108	107½
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	30	30
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104⅝	104⅝
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	48	43¼
Niag Share 5½s '50	60	60
Norf Southern rfg A '41	2¾	2⅜
Norf & W PC&C 4s '96	86	86
North Am Co 5s '61	83¾	83½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	75	73
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	103½	102½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	80½	80
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	83½	83½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	99¾	99
Nor Pacific 6s D 2047	90	90
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	102	101¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105	105
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	100	100
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	91¼	91¼
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	102½	102½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	83½	83½
Otis Steel 6s '41	18½	18½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¼	103¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106⅞	106⅞
Paramount Public 5½s '50	16⅜	15¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	16½	15
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	93¾	93¼
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	97	96
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	63	63¼
Penn Railroad 5s '84	79½	79
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	86½	86¼
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100⅜	100⅜
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	104	104
Pere Marquette 5s '56	30	28
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	71⅜	71⅜
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	83¾	83¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	98¾	98⅝
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	56	56
Phil Railway 4s '37	32½	32½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	60½	60½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	98	98
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	21½	20⅜
Pub Svc E&G 4s	98¾	98¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	104	104
Pure Oil 5½s '37	78½	78½
Purity Baking 5s '48	89	89
Read rfg 4½s A '97	82¾	82½
Republic I&S 4½s '40	78	78
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 5s '44	25	25
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s ct	24½	24½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s st	24½	24½
Rochester Gas 5s	102½	102½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	22¾	21
St Louis IM&S 4s R&O div '33	40	40
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	9½	8½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	7½	7
St Louis & SF 4½s ct sta	7¾	7
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	10	9¼
St Louis & SF A ct	9½	8½
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	33	33
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	99¾	99
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	59	59
Seabd AL 6s	2¼	2¼
Seabd A L 6s ct	2	2
Shell Pipe 5s '52	85¼	85½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	99	99
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99	98½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¾	101¾
Sinclair Pipe L of 5s' 42	103¼	103¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	64	64
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	87	87
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s' 41	106½	106½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	73½	73½
Southern Pacific 4½s' 68	46	44¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	45	44
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	45½	44¾
Southern Pacific cv 5s '34	75½	75½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	63½	63
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	17	15¼
Southern Ry con 5s' 94	53	50¼
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	24	22
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	21¼	21¼
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105¾	106⅜
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¾	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97	96½
Studebaker 6s '42	44½	44½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	96	94¾
Texas Corp 3s '44	91½	91¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 20000	87	87
Tex & Pac 5s B '79	43¾	43⅜
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	43½	43½
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	43½	43½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	42	41¾
Third Ave 5s '37	91¾	91¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	22¼	21½
Union El L & P 1st 6s' 57	103	102¾
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¾	101¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104½	104½
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	103¾	103¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98¾	98½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	88	87½
United Biscuit 6s '42	97	97
US Rubber Co 5s '47	44¾	44½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	66½	66
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	68	67½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	27	27
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	31	30½
Vanadium 5s '41	46	46
Virginia Ry 5s '62	91½	91
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	102¾	102½
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	40	40
Wabash RR 4½s '78	5	5
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	59	59
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	40	40
Wabash RR 5½s '75	5½	5½
Wabash RR 5s D '80	5½	5½
Walworth 6s '45	23½	22½
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	17½	17
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105¼	105⅛
Western Electric 5s '44	99½	99¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	55½	55⅜
Western Maryland 5½s '77	56¾	56¾
Western Union 5s '51	57¼	55⅝
Western Pacific 5s A '46	26½	26
Western Union 6½s '36	72½	72½
Western Union 5s '60	55⅜	55⅛
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	53	53
Wheeling Steel 5s½ '48	61	61
White Eagle Oil 5⅝s '37 ww	103⅜	103⅜
Wilson Co 1st 6s '41	84½	84¾
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	14⅜	14⅜
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	56	56
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	56	56

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Dec20	Last Dec19
3½s '47	102.4	102.3	102.4	103.1
1st 4¼s '47	102.2	102.	102.2	102.00
4th 4¼s '38	103.24	103.21	103.23	103.21
4th 4¼s reg	103.19	103.19	103.19	103.19
US 3¾s reg June	101.24	101.24	101.24	101.24
US 3s '55	96.30	96.25	96.28	96.22
US 3¼s '49	98.20	98.18	98.18	98.15
US 3¼s '43 June	101.29	101.24	101.24	101.21
US 3¼s '47	101.14	101.10	101.14	101.7
US 3s '58	103.26	103.21	103.26	103.20
US 4s '54	105.26	105.21	105.26	105.20
US 4¼s '52	109.16	109.10	109.10	109.7

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Chg
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	11¾	10½		
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	6	6		
Antioquia 7s A '45	6½	6½		
Antioquia 7s B '45	6¾	6¼		
Argentine Gov 5s '45	50	50		
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	37½	36¼		
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	40¼	39¼		
Argentine Gov 6s Ont '59	40	39½		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	40	40		
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	40	39¾		
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	40	40		
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	41	40		
Australia 4½s '56	71¼	70¾		
Australia 5s '55	76¼	75½		
Australia 5s '57	76½	75¾		
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	51	51		
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	90¼	90¼		
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93¾	93⅜		
Belgium (King) 6s '55	93	92		
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	99½	99		
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104	103		
Belgium (King) 7s '56	103½	103		
Berlin (City) 6s '58	45	44¾		
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	47¼	47		
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	64	64		
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	59¾	58½		
Berlin Elec 6s '55	56	55		
Bogota (City) 8s '45	17	17		
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	3¾	3¾		
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	4¼	4		
Bordeaux (City) 6s' 34	104¾	104¾		
Brazil 6½s '26-57	16½	16		
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16½	16¼		
Brazil (US) 8s '41	18½	18½		
Brisbane 5s '57	65½	65½		
Brisbane 5s '58	66¾	66¾		
Budapest (City) 6s '62	23½	23¾		
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	17½	17		
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	17¾	17¾		
Bulgaria 7s '67	15½	15½		
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	11½	11½		
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99	99		
Canada (Dom) 5s '60	85½	85½		
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	99¾	97½		
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	8¾	8½		
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	10	10		
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	13	13		
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	9	9		
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	8¾	8½		
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	8¾	8½		
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	8½	8½		
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	8½	8		
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	6	6		
Chile (Rep) 8s '62	8½	8½		
Chilean Loan 7s '60	3¾	3¾		
Christiania (City) 8s '54	84	84		
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	24½	24½		
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	22	22		
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	25	24¾		
Colombia (Rep) 6s' 61 Jan	29¾	29¾		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	29¾	29¾		
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	23½	23		
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	18	18		
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	70¾	70¾		
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	41	41		
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '50	11¾	11¾		
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	73½	71¾		
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	84	84		
Denmark (King) 6s '42	89¾	89¾		
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	83	83		
Dresden 7s '45	55	55		
Duke Price Power 8s '66	42½	42½		
Estonia Bank 7s '67	44½	44½		
Fiat 7s '46 ww	93¾	93¾		
Finland 5½s '58	56¾	56		
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	61¾	61¾		

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Christmas Rose

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

LARGE white flowers, flushed with purple, make this plant a popular one in rock gardens, along shrubbery borders, and in conservatories. The normal time for flowering is in February and March, but florists, by forcing the plants, are able to bring them to full bloom by the middle of December.

Despite the popular name of Christmas rose, the plant belongs to the buttercup family, *Ranunculaceæ*. Not only because of the very early flowers, but also for the attractive evergreen leaves, it was brought from its place of origin in Europe and western Asia to America early in the eighteenth century.

The plants will thrive in ordinary ground, but best results are obtained from a mixture of coarse sand and rich loam overspread with a thin dressing of well-rotted fertilizer. Partially shaded situations are best. If the strong plants are taken up in the fall and transplanted into large pots, they may be kept in a cool place and a few at a time brought into rooms of warm temperature, thus insuring blossoms for any desired occasion throughout the winter. In the spring, before setting out again, divide the roots in order to double the number of plants. Seeds which have been allowed to mature may be sown immediately in rich, open ground or in boxes; but as these take three years to grow before producing flowers, this method is usually too slow to suit the average gardener.

About eight different horticultural varieties of this species have been developed, and most florists are able to obtain from one to four varieties for you on request.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

35

It is him, not you that I am after", said the officer. I am sorry if you have been given a wrong misunderstanding either by the cheif or myself. Whatever has transpired has been in the line of duty and I assure you that it is a full days work to investigate, much less report on my asignments".

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor. Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

A revival of simplicity, a revival of sincerity, a revival of work—this will restore unto us the joy of salvation.—HENRY VAN DYKE.

The Children's Corner

A Call for Mr. Cue

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Curley Cue the Carpenter
Was sitting by his fire.
He had no work at all to do,
Nor had the least desire
To leave the pleasant, cozy house
He shared with Fido, his pet mouse.

IT WAS a good day to stay at home by the fire. A heavy rain was falling all over the hill on which stood Curley Cue's house. It beat on the windows and ran off the roof. The wind blew. But inside all was warm and dry. Curley Cue had built the house himself, so it was just the kind of a house he liked best, and he had made the furniture himself, so it was just the kind of furniture he liked best. His fireplace was a large fireplace, with a big, comfortable chair in front of it for Mr. Cue and a little, comfortable chair for Fido.

Curley Cue the Carpenter sat in the big, comfortable chair with a book on his knee and a plate of cold roast sweet potatoes on the floor beside him. He was fond of reading a book and fond of eating cold roast sweet potatoes, and when he could do both at once he felt like the most contented man in the world. Fido had no education and was not able to read, so Mr. Cue often read aloud to him.

"Here's one that will interest you, Fido," said Mr. Cue, and he read slowly and carefully,

"'Hickery-dickery-dock.
The mouse ran up the clock.
The clock struck one.
Said the mouse, "What fun!"
Hickery-dickery-dock.'"

"Squeak," said Fido.

"That's a pretty poem," said Mr. Cue. "Now listen to this one.

"'Hey-diddle-diddle,
The cat and the fiddle.
The moon jumped over the cow.
The dish and the spoon
Were surprised at the moon,
And the little dog said "Bow-wow."'

"That's another pretty poem," commented Mr. Cue. "Oh, there's nothing better than a good book on a rainy day! Now listen to this one"—

"Squeak," said Fido.

Just then the telephone bell rang. "Hello, Hello," said Mr. Cue into the telephone.

"Hello, Hello," answered a small voice. "Is this Mr. Cue the carpenter."

"Mr. Cue speaking," said Mr. Cue in his business voice.

"I'm Mabel Hopperkin," said the voice in the telephone. "You remember once you made me a doll house?"

"Quite well. Quite well, Miss Hopperkin," said Mr. Cue.

"Something has happened to the front door," said Mabel Hopperkin. "I can't get the front door open. Can you come and fix the front door?"

"It's a rainy day to go out," said Mr. Cue. "It's a terribly rainy day to go out."

"I know it's a terribly rainy day to go out, Mr. Cue," said Mabel. "But if I can't get the door open I won't be able to put my doll to bed."

Curley Cue the Carpenter Sat in the Chair Eating a Cold Sweet Potato.

"Yes'm," said Mr. Cue. "Couldn't you put her to bed somewhere else?"

"Her bed is inside the house," said Mabel. "And I always put her to bed at 7 o'clock. So you see how it is."

"Yes'm," said Mr. Cue, "I see how it is."

"And you will come, oh, please, Mr. Cue," said Mabel, "and fix the door so that I can put my doll to bed?"

"I suppose so," said Mr. Cue. "Yes'm. I'll come at once. Just as soon as I can get my tools and start the car."

So Mr. Cue put his book back on the bookshelf, and changed his slippers for shoes, and put on his rubbers over his shoes, and got into his raincoat, and gathered his tools, and put on his hat.

"You stay here and mind the house, Fido," said Mr. Cue, "and when I get back I'll read you another pretty poem."

In Lighter Vein

Helping Out

The solemn-looking man remarked to his friend: "I hope that you are not unmindful of the fact that we all have a duty to perform. We must combat the unrest which exists in the world."

"I'm doing my very best," said the other.

"How?"

"I manufacture mattresses."—*Ludlow Advertiser.*

Woodpeckers

Grade 1 was having a lesson on birds.

After some discussion the fact was established that birds eat fruit.

One little girl, however, was unconvinced.

"But, teacher," she asked, raising her hand, "how can the birds open the cans?"—*Parents' Magazine.*

Travel

The Purple Notch? Sure, we saw that:
And say,
The old bus made three hundred miles
That day!

Bright Harbor? We'll defend that place
Against all slams:
That's where we got the most sublime
Fried clams!

—*New York Herald Tribune.*

That Tax on Checks

The thing we need the most of all,
And what the country lacks,
Is not so much a tax on checks,
But more of a check on tax."

—*Pathfinder.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Lost and Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Australia

BUSH fires had swept over the mountains, demolishing all the homes of the mountain township and adjoining homesteads.

Two press women motored up to the little township with provisions for the homeless, and on their way home again, a 40-mile drive down the mountains and foothills to the city, they came upon a little house by the wayside. The fires had left just this house standing, and all around was a blackened landscape of burning trees and logs. At the entrance to the house stood a sad little woman. Her only complaint was that the fires had ruined her garden—her beautiful garden. "I had hollyhocks and pansies," she told them, "and forget-me-nots just about growing wild everywhere amongst the ferns—"

The two women comforted her as best they could and went on their way.

All the next week a generous public sent clothing and food to the fire-swept district.

But one of those women had her own way of supplying her sisters' needs. She wrote out a large check and visited a seed-merchant.

A few days later every woman in that mountain district received by post a bundle containing packets of flower seeds.

So, while their homes were being rebuilt, a wealth of beauty was springing up around them, familiar flower-faces that covered with tender color all the blackened ground. And one little house by the roadside is set in a garden of glorious color now, color so lovely that motorists swerving suddenly round the bend in the road stop with surprise and wonder at the gay loveliness. And those who go in to have tea at the little tables under the trees, see amongst the ferns in the gully, the blue eyes of forget-me-nots growing wild amongst the ferns.

For the Scrapbook

Chinese Wisdom

A mouse can drink no more than its fill from a river.

A clever man turns great troubles into little ones, and little ones into none at all.

When there are no fish in one spot, cast your net in another.

Everything is difficult at first.

To do a good trade wants nothing but resolution; to do a large one, nothing but application.

Don't buy everything that's cheap and you'll escape being taken in.

Virtue is the base of the prosperity of an empire.

The loftiest towers rise from the ground.

A man without thought for the future must soon have present sorrow.

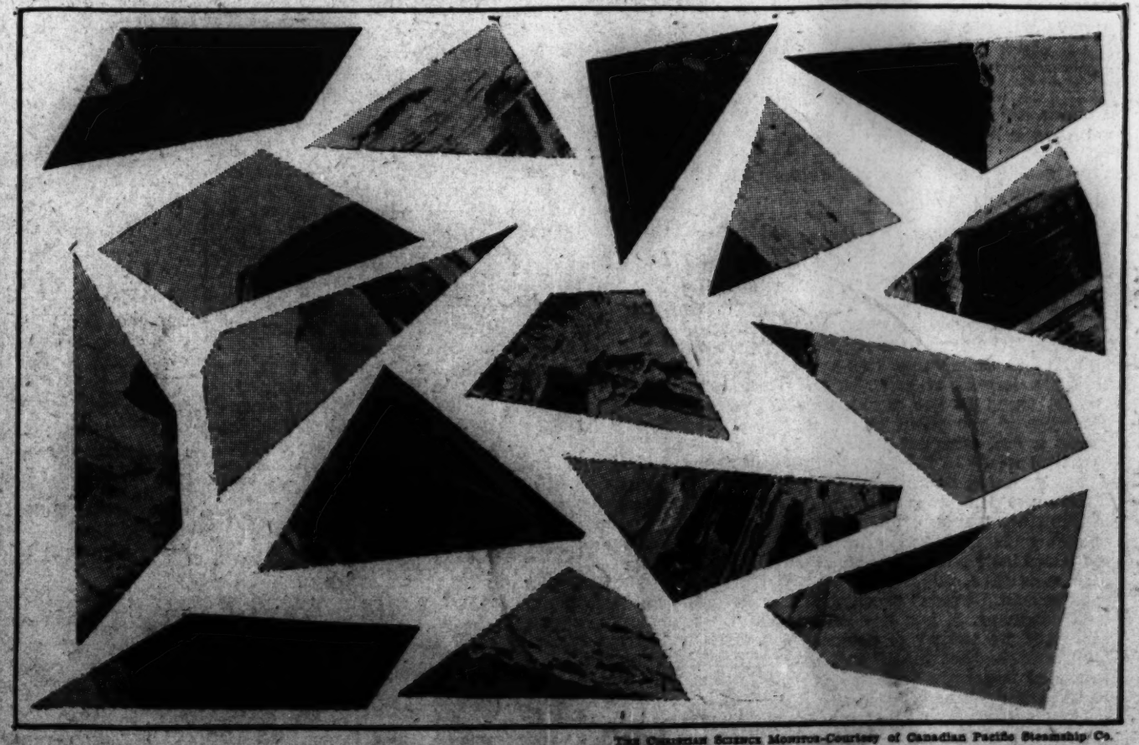
Brevities

New Yorker: Everybody is glad that Col. Raymond Robins is safe and sound. Perhaps, in time, the other seven million missing friends of Herbert Hoover will turn up, too.

El Paso World News: Women's feet have increased in size during the last ten years probably from trying to fill men's shoes.

Punch: Famous singers, we are told, rarely have a sense of humor. The world still waits for a Charlie Chaliapin.

Guess-O-Jig of the Week (No. 2)



The object of the game is to fit the pieces together and identify the subject. (You may find it convenient to paste the puzzle on thin cardboard before cutting the pieces.) After identifying the subject, send the name of the person, place, or thing, to the Feature Editor. The names of all readers sending correct answers will be published four weeks from today. Be sure to give the number: "Guess-O-Jig No. 2."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Courtesy of Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Christian Science Monitor

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Debts Are More Than Dollars

NOW that the critical date of December 15 is past, public opinion seems largely disposed to forget—if not to forgive—the war debts. Yet neither payments nor defaults have ended the crisis. Debt difficulties will increase until a satisfactory settlement is reached. Uncertainty postpones economic recovery. Great Britain has emphasized the need for early reconsideration. President Hoover has just proposed the setting up of a commission for that purpose.

Probably the first and most essential step is a resurvey of the entire situation by expert and official groups, with a view to arriving at workable compromises. Yet if the compromises are to be accepted by the peoples of the nations involved, there must be real reconsideration—free from present reiteration of respective national debt dogmas—by public opinion.

For Americans, perhaps the most useful approach to a genuinely fresh and open-minded study of the debts would be abandonment of the dangerous and false belief that the question is merely one of business. The French default, based not on fiscal but on political inability to pay, should make it clear that America can neither collect the debts nor end their disruptive effects by continuing to repeat the famous Coolidge question, "They hired the money, didn't they?"

One of the commonest results of this obsession with dollars is the widespread misconception that the United States is the only creditor in the war-debt equation, and the related mistake that the European nations are seeking to shift the whole cost of the war onto the American taxpayer. Such thinking leaves out of account, of course, the vast war bills paid by the allies before 1917, when the American Government first granted credits.

In August of that year it was officially estimated in Washington that the World War had already cost the participants $88,000,000,000, of which $57,000,000,000 had been spent by the allies and $26,000,000,000 by Great Britain alone. These figures included no war damages, which were incalculable and from which the United States was virtually free. And the costs to the allies, of course, after 1917 were by no means covered by the $10,000,000,000 borrowed from America.

The loose assumption that Europe is asking America to pay the whole cost of "a European war" also ignores completely the fact that Britain alone has already repaid nearly $2,000,000,000, or, roughly, the full present value of the goods she borrowed at war-time prices. This is not, of course, including interest, but there is more than a little doubt of the decency of charging interest on this debt. The allies can collect no interest on the men they "lent" to match America's army of dollars.

All the money in the world would not have won without men. Human lives were the great cost of the war. And it might be worth while to remember at this time that American casualties were only 350,000 as against 9,000,000 for Russia, 6,000,000 for France, 3,000,000 for Britain and 2,000,000 for Italy. Of these millions, a large share were losses sustained by the allies in holding the "American sector" during the first year the United States was in the war and could send only dollars to the front.

When Congress was discussing the loans now in question, Senator Cummins of Iowa said:

> I should like to give to the allied nations $3,000,000,000 . . . with never a thought of its repayment at any time or under any circumstances . . . to do something which for the time being, for the moment, we are unable to do with our own army and our own navy.

Those words reflect something of the atmosphere in which the debts were contracted. Then Europe by "lending" men was creating a debt America can never repay. Can Americans today afford to believe that the debts are simply a matter of business, or that the war was won with money and the United States paid the largest share?

Mostly About "Most"

BEWARE of superlatives. They are the pirates of the English language. They take to themselves things that do not belong to them. And so the person who has the temerity to assert that this is the biggest or best, the longest or loveliest, the sweetest or sourest thing in the world, should pause to approximate the effect of his statement. Recently a lexicographer named "the ten most beautiful words in the English language." And what a spanking he has been getting ever since!

Here are the words: dawn, hush, lullaby, murmuring, tranquil, mist, luminous, chimes, golden, memory. It was the word "most," the malicious little bandit, the superlative, that did all the damage. The mere assertion that they are "beautiful words" would arouse little militant comment. It was the little word "most," unfurling its banner of defiance between the "ten" and the "beautiful," that made the statement the target of a broadside from the world's "best" orthographers.

Driven tandem, this string of words may present a rather attractive appearance, but they may be easily associated with other words in the presentation of anything but a "most beautiful" picture. After all, there are many beautiful words, and their associations largely make them so. Even "cabbage" is, to some people, a beautiful word when it is associated with a couple of slices of lean, tender corned beef.

French Credit

IT IS difficult in any case to say how a given action will affect a nation's credit. The question is more than usually difficult when applied to France's default on its war debt payment to the United States. Lack of ability to pay, or even transfer, $20,000,000 is assuredly not the reason. Not a single creditor of France, as he thinks about the security of his money in that country, will call the default economic. It is, of course, political.

A default based upon economic inability to pay would lead to panic withdrawals of foreign funds. Will French credit standing remain unaffected because the default was not economic? Not necessarily. Already the franc has started to sag in terms of dollars. This shows that orders recalling foreign funds have already been sent to Paris. The full effect in an outflow of gold may be expected to follow in logical sequence. What will come out of France will probably be the panic funds that have been globe-trotting and upsetting everybody with their globe-trotting these eighteen months past.

One is accustomed to think of lack of confidence as beginning at the bottom of society with, say, the humble bank depositor. As a matter of fact, it generally starts at the top. It did on this occasion. In Austria in June, 1931, it was expressed by the shifting of international money to Germany, from Germany to Britain, from Britain to the United States, and then from the United States to France. There was a time this spring, which future historians will record with amazement, when otherwise intelligent people said that the franc was the only "safe" currency in the world. Hence France is chock-full of foreign funds left there for security's sake.

M. Paul Reynaud, in the current issue of Foreign Affairs, says: "The stock of gold held by the Bank of France does not all belong to the French people. It is largely 'mortgaged,' so to speak, by the credits owned by foreigners in France." He is referring, among other money, to the panic funds that tumbled at breakneck speed across the Atlantic last spring. By no means all of it is American. Many European financiers sought sanctuary in Paris for their American holdings. Perhaps the total is in the region of $400,000,000. Nobody knows. But this is the amount generally mentioned in Wall Street. That a country boasting a total gold stock of $3,250,000,000, much of which is not in use, could view with economic equanimity the loss of $400,000,000 is therefore not open to question.

The default may be merely a kind of spur persuading these foreign holders to withdraw funds that they were ready to withdraw in any case. Even if the next Government should succeed in getting a reversal of opinion from the Chamber, this money may continue to be brought home, or transferred elsewhere for trading, instead of hiding, purposes. It is not improbable, incidentally, that the Chamber might reverse itself; its resolution last week merely "deferred" payment.

How the Poor Live

HOW often has it been proved in the social history of our time that more knowledge is the first indispensable step to improvement! Forty years ago there was no lack of good will toward the poor and desire to improve their lot; but sentiment was defeated by sheer ignorance of the conditions under which the poor lived. A pioneer step in the warfare against poverty in modern cities was taken when Charles Booth organized his house-to-house and street-by-street investigation in London, and published his survey of the "Life and Labor of the People." What a picture it revealed of poverty and deprivation in the poorer quarters—the "East End"—of London! Nearly one-third of the population of this huge area was living below the "poverty line," amid misery caused in the main not by unemployment but by brutal sweating.

The forty years which have intervened have seen a change in that. A similar inquiry in the same area has been made in recent years under the direction of Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, and some of the most important results have just been published in the third and fourth volumes of the "New Survey of London Life and Labour." Most of the materials were accumulated in the year 1929—that is to say, before the present world slump in trade had produced its dire results in doubling and in some districts trebling or quadrupling the already large numbers of persons unemployed in England.

The efforts of those forty years were not in vain. Of the population of this poor region—nearly 2,500,000—no less than three-quarters of a million would be living under the "poverty line" if the conditions were still the same as in Booth's time. Actually, in 1929 the number was about one-quarter of a million. Those "under the poverty line" are persons subject to conditions of privation which, if long continued, would deny them all but the barest necessities. It is indeed rightly recorded as a "grim" fact that there should still have been one-tenth of the population living under these conditions. But the reduction of the number is striking evidence of improvement.

It is also a fact well worth noting that the amount of deprivation due to "sweating"—which accounted for most of the poverty a generation ago—was in 1929 almost negligible; wherever it occurs today it is generally due, not to offending employers, but to lack of employment. Even this hardship is modified, as it was not then, by old-age and other pensions, and by unemployment insurance. The poverty which the new surveyors discover in East London is due to inability to find jobs; and it is established by this inquiry that most of the unemployed "genuinely wish to obtain work." Their active search for jobs, it is recorded, fills a larger space in their lives than is commonly believed.

One ugly feature of the survey is the continuance of overcrowding owing to insufficiency of housing accommodation. The census figures reveal a small improvement between 1921 and 1931, but not nearly enough. There still exist "plague spots of intense overcrowding" which ought to be swept away. This problem is far from an easy one in a vast city like London, and it is complicated by the fact that many poor persons are unwilling to be removed even from very bad dwellings to houses distant from their work.

The main conclusions to be drawn from the survey is that, while there has been improvement in conditions of living and in morale which might have seemed incredible forty years ago, there remains a tremendous uphill task to be accomplished, twofold in its nature—first, in providing work for willing but workless men and women; and, secondly, in providing enough and better houses for them to live in. These are immediate problems for London. They are problems which, in various forms, repeat themselves in cities in many parts of the world.

Radio and "Good" Music

MUCH criticism is leveled at radio broadcasters in the United States for the large volume of shoddy popular music that is sent out over the ether lanes.

While the proportion of trashy compositions going through the microphones remains far higher than is desirable, it is a fact, which can be proved statistically, that the general quality and character of radio music definitely is moving upward.

Where hundreds before the advent of radio were familiar with the great and minor names in the capacious album of good music, tens of thousands now are numbered in that category. And the total of this music-conscious audience is developing without interruption as the broadcasters are turning more and more to the works of the better composers.

The names of Mozart, the Haydns, Wagner, Verdi, Leoncavallo, Liszt, Tchaikovsky, Brahms, Bach, Ravel, Schubert, Schumann, Debussy, Beethoven, Chopin and countless others are meaningful to many persons today who, a few years ago, were disdainful of "highbrow" music simply because they never had heard enough of it to kindle any love or appreciation.

It is significant, too, that where lighter music is particularly desirable, the broadcasters are turning again and again to the always beautiful melodies of such composers as Sullivan, Elgar, Luders, De Koven, Herbert, and to such sound modern contrivers of tinkling tunes as Kern, Romberg and Gershwin.

Radio, with its insatiable demand for great quantity and variety, is music's hardest taskmaster. At the same time, by its very nature radio is in a position quickly to reveal whether or not a composition and a composer are of permanent quality. The dross flares its brief moment; then is tossed away and forgotten.

But a hundred microphones cannot subdue the lasting flame of true genius.

D'Artagnan May Be a Figment—

HEROES come and go. The real ones, who perform their incredible feats before our eyes, are the satisfying ones. The boy watching the airplane overhead knows that Lindbergh is an actuality, and aspires to achieve a similar feat of his own. Great explorers, pioneers in their various fields, whose exploits figure in the daily press, are tangible and substantial, and sorry indeed is the boy who does not possess at least one of them for his particular hero.

Some of us have had our bitter disappointments when we discovered that some favorite hero, whose exploits and adventures we have long admired, turns out to have been a purely fictitious character, the product of some writer's fertile imagination. And who has not had to bear such a blow? To balance this, however, comes the thrill of discovering that one we have admired, even while believing him a character of fiction, was a real and authentic individual.

A recent news dispatch tells of the retirement of Mr. H. A. Norton after thirty-two years' honorable service as engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad; and that this gentleman took over the run from Memphis, Tenn., to Canton, Miss., after the passing of none other than the redoubtable "Casey" Jones. If there is a successor to "Casey," there must have been an actual "Casey."

How many have whistled that classic of the railroads without ever knowing that the great Jones was a real person; that he had indeed "climbed into the cabin with his orders in his hand"; that he had his own "Casey call," three short and one long on the locomotive whistle, that served as an alarm clock for the farmers along his route. One is reconciled to the knowledge that D'Artagnan was a figment of a fictioneer's imagination; that Horatius held the bridge merely in metrical stanzas; that young Lochinvar "came out of the West" on paper, when one realizes that the dauntless "Casey" Jones was an actuality. He did look "at the water, and the water was low," and much of his great record is real. Even when allowance is made for some feats attributed to him that were actually performed by other daring railroaders with less lyricized names, "Casey" Jones stands as a satisfying hero.

Editorial Notes

Lady Astor confesses that her father used to offer her 50 cents to sing and a bribe of $1 to stop. This attitude of listeners was reversed when the vivacious Nancy Langhorne became a member of the British Parliament and hecklers on the hustings came to scoff and stayed to cheer.

Motorists will not be inclined to envy the State of Arizona because of the pick-up ability of one of its motor vehicles. It is a magnetic sweeper which during the course of thirty-odd days of travel on the highways accumulated 31,806 pounds of nails, wire and other metallic objects.

California schools propose to educate rather than coerce pupils to refrain from the use of alcoholic beverages. Those responsible for the plan reason, no doubt, that if all questions regarding liquor are answered satisfactorily, in due time there will be no liquor question.

When an automobile's market value becomes less than the new license to operate it, it's time to "buy now."

Anastasia Plans a Party

"I SEES I has my 'sponsibility cut out for me, Julius Cæsar Jr.," Anastasia declared solemnly as she turned her bright gaze upon her small son. "Here yo' is 'riven at yo' fus' Crissmus an' no mo' 'ware what all de Crissmus c'motion am 'bout than dat dar stove has, honey. Come set here in yo' Mammy's lap, chile, w'ile she 'structs you a little mite in fac's yo'-all ain't 'quainted wif."

The outer door opened and closed with a resounding "bang," but before Anastasia could call out the usual "Who's comin'?" her husband's figure filled the low doorway. The baby gave a delighted crow and began to scramble down from his mother's lap, but Cicero motioned him back.

"Tasie," Cicero said slowly, "I done tun 'roun' an' come home dis mawnin' jus' to talk 'bout some things. I is right sma't worrit' 'bout somethin' I jus' heerd—"

Anastasia nodded her carefully combed head understandingly: "You-all been takin' on somebody else's troubles, Cic'ro. Ain't I allus tellin' yo' yo' ain't no Jogophy? I means by that, yo' can't go 'roun totin' de hol' worl's troubles on yo' two shouldahs like dat man, Jogophy, what Mis' Elner tole me 'bout. I ain't sho' his name war jus' dat, but Mis' Elner had a statoot ob him all stooped down from bearin' up creation."

Cicero nodded slowly: "I reckon yo'-all is right, Tasie," he agreed reluctantly, "but it ain't a mite of sense oberlookin' de fac' dat all de chillen down yondah in de Hollah am gwine to miss Crissmus too. Tasie, dis here's what's workin' in my min', does chillen has had ha'd times talked at 'em so long an' so ha'd dey ain't eben 'spectin' no joy out ob Crissmus."

* * *

Anastasia shook her head slowly. "Dat ain't right, am it, Cic'ro?"

"'Tain't right 'tall. Crissmus ain't made ob candy canes an' presents, Tasie. Crissmus am set in yo' heart, an' 'cause de pos' office don' bring yo' no presents, an' yo' folks am out ob money, don' mean yo' has to skip Crissmus, do it, Tasie?"

"I sees yo' p'int, Cic'ro," she declared with gratifying enthusiasm, "an' I thinks I sees a way out. I done been rememberin' how downhearted some ob de chillen 'roun' here seems, an' I thinks we can do sumthin', Cic'ro." Anastasia's voice vibrated with excitement, "does yo' reckon we could have a Crissmus pahty?"

Cicero shook his head sadly.

"No, honey, I can't see no pahty. A pahty means 'freshments, an' dress ups, an' sich, an' here we-all is mos' bendin' backwa'ds doin' wifout. I don' see how we can manage a pahty, Tasie."

"Well, I does," his wife declared, putting Julius Cæsar Jr. suddenly on the floor. "I sees how. We kin get 'nough fiahwood outen de grove to make dat ole stove in de schoolhouse roar, an' dat won't cos' no money, an' we kin ax all de people, men, women an' chillen, to come dat Crissmus Eve night an'—"

"What we gwine do atter we gets 'em dar?" Cicero questioned doubtfully.

"I'se gwine 'splain 'bout how we couldn't lose Crissmus 'cause Crissmus am in our hearts, Cic'ro. I aims to cheer 'em up a mite while we is gettin' cheered ourselves. Maybe dey ain't thought fo' years 'bout what Crissmus really am, maybe dey needs remindin' ob de Crissmus story. Dat won't cos' a penny, Cic'ro. You let me do it, honey, it'll hearten us all up."

Cicero's brown face broke into sudden smiles. "Son," he said in response to the questioning glances of Julius Cæsar Jr., "I sho' did pick yo' out a real onderstandin' Mammy, an' no mistake."

"Does yo' reckon folks will come, Tasie?" Cicero inquired as Christmas Eve morning dawned clear and cold. "Does yo' think they'll come, knowin' dar ain't no eats nor presents?"

Anastasia smiled knowingly. "Dar ain't nobody what won't come. Cic'ro, dey'll come out ob cur'os'ty, an dey'll come to enjoy de roarin' fiah, an' dey'll come fo' sumphin to do what's cheerful. Ise 'spectin' a pushin' crowd, Cic'ro."

A "pushin' crowd" there was when Anastasia, carrying Julius Cæsar Jr. in her broad embrace, entered the schoolroom that evening. Familiar faces smiled at her from every corner, white teeth flashed in the shadows. A lump rose in her throat as she stepped up on the little platform. Here were her own people, eager and expectant, trusting her to bring them something that would lift the heaviness from their hearts and bring the customary gladness into their lives again.

"Folks," she said softly, "folks, ain't it gran' to be together 'roun' dis roarin' fiah, wif only de fiahlight to lighten up de room?"

"Dat's 'cause we ain't any ob us got de price fo' cole-fie," a shrill voice interrupted.

Anastasia ignored the remark. "'We axed yo'-all to come here," Anastasia explained, "'cause Cic'ro an' me has been tellin' Julius Cæsar Jr. 'bout Crissmus, an' we got to wonderin' effen yo'-all wouldn't like to think 'bout Crissmus, too, dis here Crissmus Eve—"

"'T'aint no use thinkin' 'bout Crissmus, Tasie. Yo'-all knows dat. We ain't hardly got 'nough money to keep po'k an' cabbage on our tables: how yo' spec' us to revel in Crissmus?"

Anastasia turned swiftly on the speaker. "Ise shame ob yo', Brother Rawson. Shame ob yo' pov'ty ob heart. What am Crissmus, anyways? Am it popcorn balls, an' puddin's, an' mince pies, an' turkey? It am not, an' yo' all knows it. Dem things is fine, but dey is extrys. Crissmus—"

Anastasia paused a moment, sweeping her keen glance across the fire-lighted room. "Crissmus am de remembrance ob de Christ Chile. It war a heap porer place than dis whar he war born. Yo'-all don' need me to tell dat story. Yo'-all has heard it eber since yo' war knee high to grasshoppers. Yo' knows 'bout de little Jesus bein' born in a stable; bein' laid in a manger; bein' visited by de Wise Men; bein' hunted fo' an' habin' to be tuck away—yo'-all knows dat lubly story by heart. What yo'-all has fo'got am de meanin' ob it. Can't yo' stop yo' moanin' 'bout how ha'd de times is, an' 'splain to yo' chillen 'bout de Christ Chile comin' so as us folks an' all folks kin learn how to lib?

"Here we is tyin' our troubles up in tight knots so as they scratch us ebery time we turns roun'; but dat don' change Crissmus none. Crissmus means lubbin' eberybody 'cause a little Chile onct come to show us how to lub. Crissmus means joy and gladness what ha'd times can't spile. We-all don' need no presents, nor 'freshments to hab a merry Crissmus. Ha'd times won't lingah 'roun' whar folks is glad an' singin'. Let's sing de Crissmus carols, frien's!"

* * *

Voice after voice joned in the singing, men and women singing in full, rich tones; young voices clear and liting; children's trebles fairly rocked the old schoolhouse with music until the logs burned low and had to be replenished. Over on a bench, where the firelight fell on his face, Julius Cæsar Jr. slept peacefully.

Suddenly the doors were flung open and a voice shouted above the singing. The storekeeper from the village stood in the doorway, his arms heaped high with bundles.

"Friends," he said gayly, "we folks down at the Cross Roads heard 'bout your party. We think you're pretty fine. The ladies baked these here cakes for you and sent a few toys up for the children. We made you some lemonade, too; but you have to pay for it all by singing some more when you get through having refreshments. Here's wishing you Merry Christmas!"

Anastasia stood beside the packages in the stillness that followed the storekeeper's departure.

"I don' know how de white folks heard 'bout dis here pahty," she said slowly. "It war mighty kin'-ob 'em, I lows dat, but I hopes yo'-all re'lizes dat what I said back dar war fac's—dese here things am de extrys—dis here cake an' candy an' eats—Crissmus am in yo' hearts!!"

E. G. R. Y.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent editorial you state the opponents of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway "have presented a formidable array of facts" against the ratification of the St. Lawrence treaty.

You probably used the words "facts" as the equivalent of statements, for assuming that facts have reference to the accuracy of things, the opponents of the seaway did not present any facts.

There is now a ship channel from the sea to Montreal, another ship channel from Duluth to Ogdensburg, 115 miles west of Montreal. These two channels are now connected by a 14-foot canal, valuable many years ago, but now of little value on account of the increased draft of present-day ships.

What logical reason could be given for not deepening this channel in order that ships from the ocean may pass freely into the Great Lakes and from the Great Lakes to the ocean? What logical reason can be given to show that a 14-foot channel is better than the proposed 27-foot channel? Or putting it in other words, what logical reason can be given to show that a closed waterway is better than an open waterway? The answer is obvious—no such reason can be given.

The opposition to improving the seaway is composed solely of certain eastern ports and transportation facilities now enjoying monopolistic privileges.

If the Detroit River had been left by nature in the same condition as the upper St. Lawrence, there would be just as much opposition to opening the Detroit River for navigation as there now is to the improvement of the upper St. Lawrence for navigation. The opposition to connecting the two channels referred to is due entirely to the handlers of freight, and is absolutely opposed to the interest of the producer. There is only one real way to make this country prosperous and that is to make the producer prosperous.

The purpose of improving the seaway is to make the producer prosperous in the lake states and the Midwest. For that reason, if for no other, the people in the East should be enthusiastically in favor of improving the seaway, because it would give them a richer market for their products.

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway is not a one-way highway of commerce. It is for the purpose of bringing the products of other seaboards of the nation economically into the heart of the continent, as well as for the purpose of enabling the lake states and the Midwest to ship their products economically to their logical markets.

For a period of 100 years the seaway has been improved by the Federal Governments of the United States and Canada. There is now a 20-foot channel from the head of the Great Lakes to Buffalo, a 27-foot channel from there to the foot of Lake Ontario, a 14-foot channel from there to Montreal, and a 30-foot channel from there to the sea. Imagine the difficulty of conducting a railroad with all these different gauges! It would mean a great loss of time and money in unloading and reloading. That is exactly the case with the seaway as it now exists. The lake states and the Midwest demand that it be improved so that there will be a 27-foot channel from the head of the Great Lakes to the sea for the purpose of providing an uninterrupted ship channel.

The proposition is not to start something new; it is a question of completing and making practical and profitable that which has already been started. Even under its present handicap of different depths, the seaway is the nation's greatest and most profitable single highway of commerce. Contemplate its great service to the nation when it is provided with a 27-foot channel throughout, as stipulated by the pending treaty.

From a national political point of view, it is unfortunate for one part of the country, the East, to be opposing another part of the country, the lake states and the Midwest. We are charitable enough in the West to believe that the opposition from the East is coming entirely from selfish interests and is not general. There could be no opposition from the producer on the Atlantic seaboard, because he is interested in using the seaway for the distribution of his products.

R. J. MACLEAN,
Vice-President for Michigan
Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association.
Washington, D. C.

Why Not?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In listening to the very interesting debate recently broadcast by Lord Hugh Cecil and Lord Lloyd upon the subject of disarmament, I was struck by the fact that both speakers, whilst presumably taking opposite stands, appeared in effect to arrive at the same end. The former speaker summed up his remarks by stating that the practical step to world disarmament at this stage was for the nations to agree forthwith to dispense with such weapons as stand purely for attack, or, in other words, to apply to themselves those restrictions which, under the Treaty of Versailles, were imposed upon Germany, with the implied or stated promise that such restrictions would in due course be adopted by the other parties to the treaty. It is the fulfillment of this promise, as I understand it, for which Germany is now asking, and the "man in the street," unskilled maybe in politics but weighed down with taxation, asks, "Why not?"

The second speaker, Lord Lloyd, appeared to consummate his remarks by stating that in the present condition of world unrest the need was not for the reduction of armaments but for the removal of injustices which he claimed had throughout history been responsible for nations going to war.

Again the man in the street, conceiving justice to be both impersonal and impartial, asks, "Why not remove the injustice to Germany?" and if in the scaling down of armaments vast sums of money are saved which make it possible to do something more for the deserving section of the workless in all nations—again the unskilled politician asks, "Why not?"

"But what about 'security'?" says the politician. "Well, what about it?" says the "street man." Was there ever a shorter cut to security for individuals or for nations than by toeing the line of justice? And when some measure of justice has been put into practice and the scaling-down process has been applied—if then it is found that world markets are less paralyzed and the present tottering basis of finance and civilization less tottering—"all the better for everyone!"

Let any government in any country put any or all of these issues fairly and squarely to their own "man in the street" and the echo will assuredly be heard. "For the love of humanity, why not?"

H. STUART HERSUM.
London, Eng.